

THE AMADOR LEDGER

Established November 1, 1855.

JACKSON, AMADOR COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1905.

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DOGS USED AS CONSTABLES

Canine Police Force of Belgium Is No Doubt the Latest Innovation in Employment of Animals.

Most of us have heard of the dogs employed in a continental armies, "the dogs of war," as they have been called. As scouts and sentinels dogs are, of course, invaluable.

Belgium, however, has recently gone a step further by employing dogs in its police force. These animals are taught by means of dummy figures made up to resemble as much as possible the thieves and dangerous characters they are likely to meet. Needless to say, an immense amount of care and patience is needed in training of this kind. But the dog detectives are very intelligent, and when thoroughly trained rarely make a mistake.

When attacking a wrongdoer they speedily drag him to earth, after which they molest him no further, unless he attempts to escape, in which case he is likely to be badly mauled.

The dogs wear steel spiked collars, to which are attached official badges. In addition, each is provided with a little brown water-proof coat for use on stormy nights. Each dog accompanies a policeman on his nightly rounds, and walks the regular beat with him.

The crime in the particular districts patrolled by the dogs is said to have shown a marked decrease since the advent of the canine constable.

Harbors of Vera Cruz.

In Mexico railways are being extended and facilities for transportation are being improved. The port of Vera Cruz has, at a cost of some \$15,000,000, been made into one of the finest harbors in the world, and its miles of magnificent stone quays shame the flimsy wooden water-fronts that characterize New York and San Francisco.

Singular Instance of Tenacity.

A singular instance of tenacity in the digestion of fish is reported from Sheffield, England. The fish, a ling four feet long, had what appeared to be an abnormally hard liver. But the cutting-up process revealed something far stranger. The supposed hard liver turned out to be a piece of stout netting over two yards long and 14 inches wide, which had been pressed into the form of a football. How this mass came to be swallowed is a mystery. It was suggested that the fish, caught in the toils of a fisherman's net, had tried to escape by devouring his prison walls.

A Card From Dr. B. H. Schacht to the Public.

Some 4 years ago I fractured my leg, and for a long time was physically incapacitated to attend to my outdoor practice; during these years I have not been idle, but studiously dedicated my time and talent to certain specialties of my profession, and the acquired knowledge and skill I now offer to those who are in need of my medical aid and advice. My specialties are as follows:

Diseases of the rectum, as hemorrhoids, bleeding, internal and external, fistulas, fissures, rectal ulcers, polypus and prolapsus ani. Epithelial cancers, sipoma and other malignant tumors painlessly and successfully treated and removed.

Radical cure for Hernia (ruptures) by the injecting and scarifying method.

Gynecological diseases (diseases of women) as well as all other genito-urinary ailments.

Eye diseases, from the simpler form to cataract, give absolute and instant relief of all aches and pains; burning of the eyes from inflammation, strain or granulated lids, corneal opacities, etc.

My method of treatment is new, painless, radical and based upon the most modern researches, procedures and reports of the most eminent hospital surgeons here and in Germany.

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Returns money if not as represented
Want your patronage & confidence
It will pay you to call on us when in the city
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SAN FRANCISCO

Travels in Alaska.

Adventures in the North Continued.

By Dr. C. H. Gibbon.

Portland lies on the west side of the Willamette river, about twenty miles above its confluence with the Columbia. It has about 125,000 inhabitants, and is the richest city in the northwest. Probably it would be the metropolis were it not for the bar at the mouth of the Columbia, which is a great handicap to navigation.

We went to a hotel for the night and after supper spent the evening "rubbing" on the principal streets, visiting a phonograph parlor and biograph and vaudeville show, winding up our "spree" with an oyster supper, with all the enthusiasm of children just out of the woods. Next morning we moved to a suite of rooms where light housekeeping was allowed, for we wished to live upon fruit, milk, oysters, or anything we pleased, until the novelty of such luxuries was passed. After getting "settled in our new home," we went to the Exposition grounds, three miles from the centre of the city. Having seen the World's Fair at Philadelphia, Chicago and St. Louis, I hardly expected so great a treat as was given by this one, commemorating the now famous expedition of Lewis and Clark. Of course its size and scope was relatively very small, but the novelty, and abundance of novelties, was surprising, and up to date progressiveness was pleasantly favored with northwestern characteristics. Two notable pieces of statuary were "the cowboys" and "Sacsajewa," the Indian girl who showed the trail to the adventurers, when they were discouraged and ready to give up and turn back. What mighty results depended on that ignorant girl's decision. The California building is a credit to the state, and stands in a prominent situation. But you have better accounts of the Fair than I have time or ability to write.

After nine days of sight seeing, I said goodbye to the California friends who had been my companions for over three years in the pleasures, privations, failures, successes, dangers and glories of the northland, they going to their old home in the "land of sunshine, fruit and flowers," while I return northward. Leaving Portland in the morning, I was in Seattle before supper time, where I remained nearly three days, the steamship being delayed about 40 hours, on account of her immense load of freight.

Seattle has the best prospects of any city west of the Mississippi today. Situated on one of the best harbors in the world, and I think the only one where a very short canal makes it possible to take an ocean ship into a fresh water lake, to soak off the barnacles, etc., the terminus of three transcontinental railroads, immense coal mines almost in the edge of the city, boundless forests within easy reach, a bountiful water supply from the unpollutable high streams of Mt. Tacoma, surrounded on three sides by land of unexcelled fertility. A wide awake, progressive and aggressive population, and greatest of all, on the most direct route between the Occident and Orient. Seattle is about 1000 miles nearer Manila and other Asiatic ports than San Francisco. For proof of this take a thread and measure, on a globe. This fact was ignored when the cable was laid from San Francisco and is yet, when Asiatic mail is diverted from American boats sailing from Seattle, sent by rail to San Francisco, and there placed on British boats, at a loss of time and money. The American Steamship Company do not keep a lobby in Washington to influence post office officials, but the Seattle papers are making a roar that is bound to reach the ears of some equally high in authority. No small share of Seattle's rapid growth is due to the Alaskan trade, of which it has practical monopoly. This amounts to more than twenty million a year and is constantly increasing. The population of Seattle in 1900 was in round numbers, 75,000, in 1905 it had more than doubled. Los Angeles also gained more than 100 per cent, increasing from 100,000 to 204,000, while San Francisco grew from 342,000 to 450,000—a gain of 31 per cent. The first nine months of this year the value of domestic merchandise exported from Puget Sound was over 39 million dollars. From San Francisco in the same time less than 36 millions. San Francisco must wake up or get left.

On the 17th of September, at 1.30 p.m., I sailed from Seattle on the Santa Ana, of the Northwestern line. The ship was literally crammed with freight and passengers, mostly for Seward. The hold was ballasted with all the steel rails she could safely carry and filled up with lumber. All the space on the passenger decks, except a two foot passage way, was filled with sacks of potatoes, crates of cabbage, boxes of eggs, etc., while a 55 ton locomotive marked "Alaska Central R. R. No. 4," was placed upon the upper deck in front, by means of a floating crane sent from Aloran's shipyard for the purpose. Seattle realizes the coming importance of Alaska, and it most seems as if some other ports of the country are beginning to sit up and take notice. To be continued.

REAL ENGLISH HOUSEHOLD.

A Kind of Domestic Service That Is Passing Out of Vogue Rapidly.

The old English household, it seems, will soon be a thing of the past, says Goldwin Smith, in the Independent. The writer remembers one in England a good many years ago in which there were five servants whose united terms of service in that family were about 230 years. They were thoroughly attached to that which was their home almost as much as it was the home of their master and mistress, careful of its interests, never letting anything which they could do for it themselves be done elsewhere, jealous for its hospitable name and honor. When the household was broken up by the deaths of its master and mistress they took their pension and went into no other service. They were simple people, little educated, with vision pretty much bounded by the limits of the country parish in which the house stood, entirely free from the democratic idea and from the slightest suspicion that there could be anything degrading in domestic service. Their manners, however, were perfectly good. The coachman, after serving 50 years, had a fit on the driving box. He was offered his full wages as a pension, his house and command of his stable if he would give up the reins. But his answer was that if he ceased to drive the family he would die and the medical man thought he would. He could not read or write, but he was an excellent servant, very kind to his beasts, nor was he without sentiment. When his mistress was dying he sent her up a rose as his farewell.

On the other hand, the master and mistress lived at home almost all the year round, looking carefully after their household, and the servants were regarded as members of the family, not mere help, and were duly remembered in the will.

This phase of life seems to be now passing away even in rural England. It is being numbered with the thatched cottage, the mail coach, the country inn, the line of reapers with their sickles and the women following to bind the sheaves, to the sound of the flail in the autumn air. Even rural society in England has been undergoing a great change.

Farm Coming Back to Its Own.

Things on the farm are changing, and we already observe, if we watch the barometer of social life, that there is a tendency to get back to the country. Fifteen years ago, for instance, less than 50 per cent. of the population were moving countryward; in 1900 the statistics show that 70 per cent. were seeking out homes in rural districts, and it is likely that the population now going away from the city reaches 75 per cent. At least, with Solomon, they are discovering that "all is vanity" in the cities; that friendships are difficult, that neighbors don't know the names one of the other, that noise, dirt, confusion are there, and the struggle to live is at the desperate stage all the time. The telephone, the trolley line, free rural mail delivery—these are mitigating the unsocial side rural life, and the beauty of nature is doing the rest.—Opportunity.

SEED TIME

The experienced farmer has learned that some grains require far different soil than others; some crops need different-handling than others. He knows that a great deal depends upon right planting at the right time, and that the soil must be kept enriched. No use of complaining in summer about a mistake made in the spring. Decide before the seed is planted.

The best time to remedy wasting conditions in the human body is before the evil is too deep rooted. At the first evidence of loss of flesh

Scott's Emulsion

should be taken immediately. There is nothing that will repair wasted tissue more quickly or replace lost flesh more abundantly than Scott's Emulsion. It nourishes and builds up the body when ordinary foods are insufficient.

We'll send you a sample free.

Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

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SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY

Reported weekly for the Ledger.

Electric Asphyxiation.—The Air's Dust.—Local Meteorites.—Radiotherapy.—Perception of Sound and Color.—Electric Light Disinfection.—Animal Pests Not Wanted.

The human body varies greatly in its resistance to electric shocks, and healthy men have been killed by a little more than 100 volts, while other men have survived many thousands volts. Nervous affections, heart disease, intemperance and other morbid conditions increase the danger. At a late congress of Austrian medical men the conclusion was reached from the experience of recent years that death from electricity results from paralysis of the central organs of respiration, and is a special form of suffocation. Though apparently killed, the victim of electric shock is at first seldom more than asphyxiated. In the Austrian hospitals the treatment is the same as in ordinary suffocation,—a process of artificial respiration,—and many lives are undoubtedly saved in this way, while many others are certainly lost through failure to apply the remedy in time.

The atmosphere contains a great quantity of solid matter,—usually imperceptible, though visible when a ray of sunlight enters a dark room. A. Ditte states that a cubic meter of the air of Paris usually contains 6 to 8 milligrammes of dust,—sometimes 23 milligrammes,—but away from cities there is less. Nearly a third of the city dust is organic matter containing living germs. The dust usually carries a few metals—sodium calcium, magnesium, aluminum, and especially iron, with nickel and cobalt, the last three being brought to the air in meteoric dust from space.

The effect of ultra-violet rays of light on some kinds of glass is strikingly shown at high altitudes. At a mountain station of the Canadian Pacific Railway—5000 or 6000 feet high—green glass telephone insulators have changed to brilliant purple.

Meteorites are usually regarded as stones from space, differing in composition, but all having a similar origin and belonging to one general class. From 25 years of observation, the director of the geological survey of Mexico reaches a novel conclusion. Mexico is a region of many meteorites, which range in size from a monster of 27 tons downward; and a study of these stones gives evidence that there are three zones in the country,—northern, central and southern,—marked by a different class of meteorites for each zone. This opens a remarkable field for speculation. Why certain localities should attract certain meteorites, or why the meteorites select certain places to fall upon, is difficult to guess, and a solution of the problem may show that some meteorites have a terrestrial or local origin.

The possible value of radium to the physician still remains chiefly a matter of conjecture. Two Italians, Tizzoni and Bongiovanni, have satisfied themselves that it has an important influence upon rabies, and that it may act either upon the virus or directly upon the bitten animal. When the virus is exposed for 4 to 36 hours to radium rays it is converted into a powerful vaccine, in injections into a rabbit's eye overcoming the otherwise fatal effects of inoculations with dog's virus. With a powerful specimen of radium, and direct exposures of several hours during six days, animals inoculated 48 to 100 hours before treatment were saved, while similarly inoculated animals not treated all died.

Many observations have convinced Mabel S. Nelson, a British psychologist, that men hear better than women, and that both men and women hear farther with the right than the left ear. Men are clearly superior in recognizing blue, and women are possibly superior in recognizing yellow.

The largest grasshoppers are found in South America, where some specimens reach a length of 5 inches, with a spread of wings of 10 inches.

The electric disinfecter, recently exhibited in London is believed to be the first attempt to use rays of light for killing disease germs in bedding and clothing as they have been used by Flusen for destroying germs in the skin. The apparatus, specially designed for hotels and hospitals, consists of a metal chamber 7 feet high by 9 feet long and 6 feet wide, fitted with the Dowling system of heating by means of powerful electric lamps. The bedding and other articles to be disinfected are placed in a rotating cage of five sections in the centre of the chamber. Both light and heat—the temperature being raised to 300 degrees or 350 degrees F.—play a part in the germ-killing, and steam and chemicals are entirely discarded. In another application, the apparatus is made to free moth-eaten articles from all living moths and eggs.

The importation of injurious birds and mammals into the United States has been carefully guarded against since the passage of the Lacey Act on May 25, 1900. In the five years ending June 30, 1905, the authorities issued 1591 permits for the entry of 1,006,961 birds (chiefly cunnies), 2846 mammals, and 38 reptiles; and

13 permits for the entry of 6500 eggs of game birds. Of the consignments 402 were inspected. No injurious animal is known to have been admitted, but 7 mongooses, 54 tying foxes or fruit-eating bats, 1 kohlmeise, 15 blaumeisen and 2 starlings have been refused entry. At Honolulu 6 keas were refused entry.

Penny-in-the-slot billiard tables are the idea of an ingenious German. The first coin causes the balls to drop on the table from invisible pockets, and at the end of fifteen minutes one side of the table rises two inches, stopping all play until another payment is deposited.

The small lake of Sewalik, in Alaska, has regular tides, probably due to underground connection with the sea, and the water of the bottom is salt while that of the surface is fresh.

THE JEWISH MASSACRES.

Letters From Survivors Tell Tale of Horrors.

Among the victims of the massacres of Jews in Russian cities during the past month are many who have friends and relatives in Philadelphia. Some of these have received letters from survivors describing the heart-rending scenes, says the Philadelphia Press:

Rev. Jacob Chalfin of 537 Lombard street has a letter from his wife in Kovno, in which she says: "There are 2,000 dead here and 5,000 injured. The brutality of the Russian mobs was frightful. Kovno is no longer a city. It is a mass of ruins, and we live in dread of another attack. It may come at any minute, and we are all defenseless."

Herman Sachs of Kiev writes to Samuel London of 764 South Third street:

"A Jewess, Sarah Goldman, was dragged into the streets, and several spikes, fully seven inches long, were driven into her brain with heavy steel sledges. A man named Kaufman was found in the street near my house with his whole lower lip cut off. He was suffering to-ture, and no one gave him aid. The man's tongue had been pulled out with pinchers."

Aaron Rothstein, another resident of Kovno, writes to his uncle, Abraham Chabrov, of 342 South Street:

"I saw the mob break into the home of a poor woman seventy-two years old. She was asleep in bed, but the brutal men entered her room and stoned her to death. There are 5,000 persons here absolutely homeless and without a kopek to buy food or clothing. The terrible winter is already upon us. God knows what will become of us unless aid arrives soon."

John Baum, a merchant at 527 South Street, recently received a letter of this sort from his brother Solomon, who lives in Odessa, and pleads for money enough to take him and his family from the country where they see nothing but doom for their race.

The letter was written Nov. 5. A part of it, which has been translated by Jacob Ginsburg of the Jewish Evening Post, reads:

"Our people are being unmercifully slaughtered in the streets without any interference from the authorities. 'It is more than two weeks since we took refuge here in the cellar. We are under the dreadful terror of being discovered and killed. We are practically shut up without any food or water, and I fear we will starve unless something is done for us. 'We cannot sleep, for the howling and curses of the unruly mobs ring constantly in our ears. They call 'kill the Jews!' The streets are strewn with mutilated bodies. Many of them are minus heads, limbs and arms. The gutters of the streets have been turned into small rivulets of blood. We fear any minute we will be exterminated.

"Please rescue us. Take us to America or send us enough money to get over the frontier. We don't ask you to help us for a livelihood, only to protect our lives.

"The Russian newspapers don't mention 'one-half that takes place. We pray, O God! O God! that you will be able to rescue us so we can flee from terrible Russia and the awful death that faces us.

"While I am writing this I can hear the awful curses of the howling mob as it passes along the street killing Jews. The mob is made up mostly of soldiers."

The Season of Indigestion.

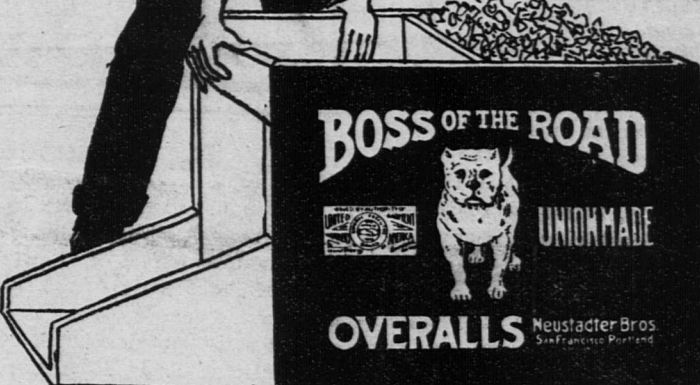
The season of indigestion is upon us. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure for indigestion and dyspepsia will do everything for the stomach that an over-loaded or over-worked stomach can not do for itself. Kodol digests what you eat—gives the stomach a rest—relieves sour stomach, belching, heart-burn, indigestion, etc. Sold by all druggists.

Call and see the immense new stock at Peto Piccard's.

We make a specialty of printing all kinds of notes, receipts, checks, etc. Send your orders to the Ledger.

Pioneer Flour always has been and still is the best.

IT PAYS YOU TO WEAR



DEMAND THE BRAND

VALLEY ITEMS.
From the Echo.

THE VALUE OF A HEN'S EGG

Facts and Figures Relative to Poultry Product Which Are Not Without Interest.

Here are some few facts and figures relative to the hen's egg which may not be without interest to the student of poultry possibilities. Its average length is two and twenty-seven hundredths inches, and it weighs about one-eighth of a pound. The pullets' eggs are smaller than those of old hens. The shell constitutes about 11 per cent., the yolk 32 per cent. and the white 57 per cent. of the total egg, says Franklin Forbes, in Success Magazine.

Chemically speaking, an egg consists of two nutrients—protein and fat—together with some water and a small quantity of mineral matter. Popular belief to the contrary, there is no difference in the nutritive qualities of eggs with dark shells and those with light. Their flavor is affected by the food of the fowl, for good or for evil. Exhaustive experiments by well-equipped investigators prove that the egg deserves its reputation as an easily assimilated and highly nutritious food, if eaten raw or lightly cooked. Such experiments also show that eggs at 12 cents per dozen are a cheap source of nutrients; at 16 cents somewhat expensive, and at 25 cents and over highly extravagant. The basis of comparison was the market price of standard fresh foods considered in relation to their nutritive elements. But there is a physiological constituent of eggs which is of great value, yet it defies the search of the scientist or the inquisition of the statistician, and that is their palatability. Unless a food, however rich in proteins, is relished, it loses much of its value, while, per contra, a less chemically desirable food that is enjoyed becomes valuable by reason of that fact.

Good Rule.

The rule of the road is a good rule of life—always keep to the right.

WE CURE MEN

Suffering from delicate diseases, such as physical and mental decay, Varicocle, Stricture, Piles, Blood Diseases, Prostatic Disease, Contracted Disorders, Loss of Vital Power, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Lost Manhood, Mucus Drains, Etc.

We have the most modern, rational and perfect method of treatment for the quick and permanent cure of all newly contracted, nervous and chronic disorders of men and guarantee a cure in every case undertaken or no charge. We are permanently located in Stockton.

Our Fees are Fair and Our Cures are Lasting.

WEAK MEN

When others fail, we cure. There is no better equipped medical institution anywhere, and the services we render afflicted men are as superior as our facilities are complete.

CONSULTATION FREE

Call or write for Guide to Health, (illustrated) free (sealed). All letters sacredly confidential. Our references are the business men of Stockton and the hundreds of cured patients.

Patients coming to Stockton for treatment, should come direct to our office on arrival.

Dr. Freshman & Co.
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JAYNE'S the standard cough and cold cure for over 75 years now comes also in a 25c size
EXPECTORANT
Convenient to carry with you. Don't be without it. Ask your druggist.
1906 ALMANAC FREE. Write to Dr. D. Jayne & Son, Philadelphia.

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL

This table gives the highest and lowest temperature in Jackson for each day, together with the rainfall, as recorded by self-registering instruments kept at the Ledger office:

Date.	Temp L. H.	Rainfall	Date.	Temp L. H.	Rainfall
Dec. 1 (65)	38 63	...	Dec. 17 (65)	34 71	.50
2	39 68	...	18	35 68	...
3	31 67	...	19	35 68	...
4	31 70	...	20	38 46	.18
5	31 72	...	21	38 46	...
6	31 74	...	22	38 46	...
7	33 68	...	23	38 46	...
8	33 68	...	24	38 46	...
9	37 76	...	25	38 46	...
10	37 76	...	26	38 46	...
11	37 76	...	27	38 46	...
12	37 76	...	28	38 46	...
13	39 79	...	29	38 46	...
14	34 70	...	30	38 46	...
15	34 70	...	31	38 46	...
16	34 70	...	31	38 46	...

Total rainfall for season to date... 3.40 inches
No corresponding record last season 9.30

LOCAL NEWS

L. Schieneman, the piano tuner, left Monday morning for the city. He has not finished the work here, and will return the second week in January. Parties owning pianos will please reserve their tuning for him.

Come in and make your selections of the beautiful sets before the rush at the City Pharmacy.

The traveling library which has been in use by the people of Jackson for the past three months was shipped to the state librarian at Sacramento last Monday. A new library of 50 volumes will be up this week, when borrowers can take out books as heretofore. Any person can get a list of the books included in the new library on application to the secretary at the Ledger office.

For the sweetest oranges and the sourest lemons call on Pete Coneo, successor to P. Cademartori.

The fees collected in the office of the county recorder for the month of November amounted to \$84.25. In the county clerk's office for the same month the fees amounted to \$31.75, as follows: New cases \$4, county clerk \$2.25, superior court civil, \$20, probate \$5.50.

Court Jackson, No 148 of Foresters, at the meeting held last Thursday presented C. H. Crocker with a very handsome badge, as a acknowledgment of services rendered by him in a legal capacity, for which he declined to accept any monetary consideration.

Mrs. Alex Eady, and infant son came up from San Francisco Saturday evening. Mrs. Eady's mother, Mrs. K. J. Adams accompanied her daughter, and will spend a short visit in Jackson.

A full line of holiday goods at right prices at City Pharmacy.

Mr. Oates, of the clothing department in the Jackson Shoe Store came up from his store in Lodi Tuesday evening, and left for San Francisco Thursday morning to spend Christmas with his family.

Masses will be celebrated on Christmas day at 8 and 10 a. m. Last mass Missa Cantata. Augmented choir.

A fine lot of crockery for sale at cost at Pete Coneo's, successor to P. Cademartori.

G. A. Gritton, county treasurer, left Wednesday morning for Sacramento to settle with the state for the first instalment of taxes of the current year.

Miss Loretta Meehan is still confined to the house from the effects of her long siege of sickness. She is steadily improving however, but will be several weeks before she can resume her duties in the recorder's office.

H. S. Tallon is installed as a clerk at the Globe hotel, during the temporary absence of Mr. Hedgepath, who is expected to return in about a week.

James Jay Wright left for Oakland Monday morning, to spend the holidays with his relatives in that city.

The hills around Pine Grove were covered with a mantle of snow Wednesday morning.

The San Francisco papers speak in complimentary terms of the performance of Merchant of Venice in the Majestic theatre last Monday, in which Miss Hilda Clough, one of Amador county's fairest daughters, took the leading lady character of Portia. It was an amateur performance for charity, and drew an immense house, composed largely of the elite of the city.

George LeMoine, has sold the Lodi hotel to a company represented by J. W. Daugherty. The purchase price is stated at \$16000. Mr. LeMoine has been running the hotel since 1893. Richard Webb, of the Ledger, bought the place at that time for \$5000, and leased it to LeMoine with the privilege of purchase at \$10,000, payment to be made in annual instalments of not less than \$500. At the expiration of ten years he paid the balance of the purchase price and received the deed. Since that time Lodi has been on a boom. The hotel stands on the best business site in town, but the building is a frame two story one, and not in keeping with the progress of the town. A fine modern hotel is urgently needed. The owner was hardly able to bear such a financial undertaking, and concluded to sell, making a very handsome profit on his investment. A company will be formed to erect a three or four story brick building. The new owners will take possession the first of the year.

The City Fathers Meet.

The first meeting of town trustees was held Monday evening at the office of Jas. Jay Wright. It was merely an informal affair, and for the purpose of fixing upon a time and place for holding the regular meetings. As almost everything pertaining to the city government must be done by ordinance, and the ordinances must be published for one week, little could be done at the first meeting. Word has been received from the State officials, announcing the incorporation of the city, and in answer to inquiries, stating that the city officials would have to be elected again in April next. The meeting place for the time being has been named in the hall of records, we presume in the Supervisors' room, and the time the first Thursday in each month at 7:30 p. m.

Bad Index.

Losing flesh is indeed a bad sign. Take Scott's Emulsion for it. For weak indigestion, for defective nourishment, for consumption, take Scott's Emulsion. It restores flesh because it strikes to the cause of the loss.

The N. D. G. W. have placed the costumes in the hands of the Jackson Shoe Store. It is up to us to fill the hall with all kinds of funny dressed people, as well as finely dressed ones. So get a move on and come and get your suit.

P. M. Whitmore in the dark, walked off the porch at his residence at Antelope about two weeks ago, falling six feet. He was shaken up badly, and has been unable to travel since, although improving steadily, and at last reports was able to get around a little with the aid of a cane.

Joe Garbarini got back last Tuesday from Railroad flat, where he had charge of a gang of men trying to stop the leak in the large reservoir at that place. Something like 30 inches of water was steadily escaping from underground outlets. The leak was finally located, and was caused by a quartz seam that led from the dam. It has been fixed, and the work is now water tight. The leak had been a source of much loss and annoyance to the company for a long time.

There is not a little rivalry among the merchants of town in arranging attractive displays in their show windows for the holiday season. Redlick's first fixed up a windmill in one show window, operated by electricity. The Shoe Store opposite went to work and fitted up a miniature residence, with an electric fan inside, scattering feathers, the flying fleck material representing a snowstorm, and a very good imitation. The other window in Redlick's is dressed with flagree strings of various hues to represent a rain storm. McCutchen of the Shoe Store followed suit with another snowstorm scene in the other window of his store. These features attract much attention and are the subject of much complimentary remarks.

When you wish the finest flavored coffee and tea, remember that W. J. Nettle keeps only the best.

Map of Amador County, corrected to 1904, for sale at Amador Ledger office.

Mrs. Elizabeth Jansen of Lincoln, Placer county, came up to spend a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Kay, and also to attend the wedding of her sister, Miss Roberta Kay. Mrs. Brown, a married daughter of Mrs. Jansens, also of Lincoln, is visiting her grandparents also.

Mrs. S. H. Werley of Antelope is visiting her brother and sister in Jackson. W. H. Greenhalgh and Mrs. B. C. O'Neill.

Wm. Tracy, who has been working as a painter around town several months, and also made himself useful as a musician, playing in the orchestra for dances, left without any ceremony Thursday of last week, leaving an unsettled board bill at the Union House of \$75. A warrant has been issued for his arrest, and officers in every direction have been notified to be on the lookout for him.

Fresh pickled olives of the season just received; 65c per gallon; Nettle's market.

A. Piccardo last week sold six head of mules to W. D. Duke, making 23 head he has disposed of in the past few weeks. The price paid for these was \$700. They were purchased to do underground work in a coal mine. Piccardo has some 50 or 60 more head for sale.

A license was issued in San Francisco Tuesday authorizing the marriage of Joseph Phelps, assayer at the Argonaut mine, and Miss Grace Clough formerly of Jackson, but now of San Francisco. The wedding was announced to take place at the residence of the bride's parents, on Wednesday last.

Sunday morning at 11 o'clock there will be a special Christmas service in the Methodist church, and the pastor Rev. C. E. Wintling will speak on "Why Christmas?" taking for his text, "What think ye of Christ, whose son was he?" At 2 p. m. the Sunday school will meet, and the children will repeat some of their Christmas carols of the evening before. At 7:30 p. m. the service will be appropriate to the opening of the holiday week. Methodism bids you a "Merry Christmas" and cordially invites you to all these services.

The cantata "A visit to Santa Claus," will be presented by the Methodist Sunday school at the church tomorrow evening at 7:30 o'clock. Fifty children will take part, about one third of the school. Admission free—all are welcome. No presents will be placed on the tree save those presented by the school to the regularly enrolled pupils.

NEW
National Hotel

Jackson, Amador County, Cal.

F. A. VOORHEIS, Proprietor

Stage Office for all Points

Lighted by electricity throughout

Commodious Sample Rooms for Commercial Travelers. aul8

FATAL MINING ACCIDENT.

John Traverso Meets Death in South Eureka Shaft.

Another of those unaccountable fatalities in connection with mining operations occurred at the South Eureka on Sutter hill, on Saturday last, the victim being a young man named John Traverso. He was skip tender at the 2000 foot level. The chute where the skip is filled with rock is located about 20 feet below the level. He had filled his fifth skip with waste, and ascended to the level, where he was to get off. At each level, it is customary for the engineer, whether signaled or not, to stop the skip to give sufficient time for men to get on or off. Where a longer stop than usual is wanted, the bell signal is brought into play. On this occasion, as the testimony was brought out at the coroner's inquest, nothing more than the ordinary wait was needed and the engineer stopped the skip as usual of his own accord. There was one on the skip beside the ill-fated man, who also wanted to get off at the 2000 level. For some unaccountable reason or from thoughtlessness, perhaps, Traverso did not step off the skip with customary alacrity. He placed one foot on the landing, and remained with the other foot on the skip. He was spoken to by the shift boss, and asked why he did not step off at once. The skip started upward while he was astraddle of the skip and the landing, throwing his head against the timbers of the shaft, and he fell into the sump, about 400 feet below. He was no doubt killed by striking the back of the shaft prior to his fall. He had been working at the mine for about a year, and for two months had been tending skip. He was thoroughly conversant with his duties, and the rules governing the skip and getting on and off. The men on the skip was prevented from getting off by the act of the deceased. He remained on the skip when it started upward, and no harm befell him.

Deceased was a native of Italy, a single man, about 25 years of age. The funeral took place Wednesday afternoon, the delay in the last sad rites was to enable two brothers of deceased to get here from Napa and other points. Services were held in the Catholic church and the body laid at rest in the cemetery of that denomination. The local lodge of Druids attended the funeral in a body, the victim being a member of that organization.

Death of L. N. Martell.

L. N. Martell, the well-known machinist and blacksmith at Martell station, died in San Francisco on Sunday morning last. He went to the city about a month ago for treatment for an abscess, which had formed in one ear, and which threatened serious consequences. His wife accompanied him to the city, nursed him while occupying private apartments on Sixth street. While she was seeking rest, Martell, wandering around the premises, fell from a window on to the roof of a building some 15 feet high, fracturing his hip and receiving other injuries. His life was despaired of for a time on account of this accident. But he improved, and a fatal outcome of this mishap was no longer feared. It was the gathering in the ear that sapped the foundations of life. The disease mounted to the brain. Indeed, there were but faint hopes held out by the physicians below of a cure. Mrs. Martell remained with him in the city until the end. The body was brought home Tuesday evening, and the funeral will take place tomorrow Rev. Father Gleason officiating. Deceased was born in Canada, but came to California, when a child with his parents, settling in Jackson. His father conducted the blacksmith business in the shop now occupied by Ford and Coffey, near the National hotel. Deceased erected the building known as Martell station some twenty years ago. He leaves a wife, three daughters, two married, and three sons, to lament his death. He was a member of Jackson lodge, A. O. U. W. and carried an insurance in that order of \$2000.

Installation of Officers.

At a meeting of the C. M. of A., held last Friday, the following officers were installed to serve for the ensuing term:

Lorentis Love, president; Arthur Parker, vice president; Lewis Love, secretary; Roy Justus, director; Walter Keffer, speaker; John Delahide, sentinal. After the installation ceremonies were concluded, all the members repaired to the residence of F. W. Parker, where a dainty banquet was served in honor of their son Arthur's birthday, he being sixteen years of age. The company broke up at 11.30, everyone present voting it a very enjoyable time.

Get your costume at the Jackson Shoe Store. We will rent you one from \$1.50 to \$5; get first pick, 15 cents already spoken for. We'll get a wiggle on you. Jackson Shoe Store.

At the Keystone last Monday, when the morning shift went to work, there was a little trouble. The miners objected to one man, who had been working at the Fremont during the strike, going down to work, he being on hand for that purpose. He did not go into the mine, and the incident passed off without further friction.

Superior Strohm started this morning to clean the mud off of Main street, with two scrapers. He intends to leave the principal thoroughfare in good shape, as far as the mud is concerned, for the city authorities to handle.

Word has been received from Washington that the bid for carrying the mail between Jackson and Lodi has been rejected, presumably because it was deemed too high. The government will re-advertise for bids. The Lodi and Eastern Railroad Co. were bidders.

Mike Joy is very sick at his home on Pitt street.



THE CHESTER MAKER MURDER.

Samuel Swearingen Indicted for that Crime.

The grand jury which met this week brought in a true bill against Samuel E. Swearingen, alias Love, for the murder of Chester E. Maker in Lancha Plana, on the 12th of June last. Swearingen pleaded guilty to a charge of murder in the killing of Mrs. Phoebe Williams, and confessed to the officers the part he took in the Lancha Plana tragedies. He accused Clarence Murphy of the actual killing of the old lady, while he kept watch in the front yard. The weakness of his testimony in the Murphy trial consisted mainly in his profession of ignorance concerning the killing of the grandson. According to his statement, Murphy took Maker away, while Swearingen remained at the Williams' dwelling. Murphy was away from the scene for half an hour he said, and returned alone. That was all he knew about the taking off of the boy. The story was deemed utterly incredible, and so treated by the jury. No one could believe that he would share in the old lady's death, and not be conversant with, and actually present at the murder of Maker. This improbable version no doubt influenced the jury in disregarding the testimony of Love altogether, and acquitting Murphy. Swearingen is under sentence of life imprisonment for the part he took in the murder of Mrs. Williams. The Maker crime was not considered by the grand jury when indictments for the William's killing were found. But this week that matter was called to their attention resulting in the finding of the second indictment against Swearingen. What additional evidence the officers have to connect the defendant with that offense we do not know. Doubtless, some new facts have been discovered, which led to placing him on trial for this first killing on that fatal night in June. The case is perhaps without a parallel in the history of the state. Indeed, the annals of criminal prosecution in the United States will doubtless fail to furnish a similar case, of a convicted felon—convicted on his own confession, and sentenced to life imprisonment—being put on trial for another crime, growing out of the same plot which led up to the self-confessed murder.

Swearingen has been held in the county jail ever since his sentence. He is still there. It makes no difference to him how long he is held here. Rumors are afloat that he has made other admissions of his complicity in taking the life of Maker; that he lied in that regard in his confession and on the witness stand, as everyone believed he did. Few men would do otherwise than endeavor to screen themselves under similar circumstances. It is nothing uncommon for a criminal to lie to escape the consequences of his crime. What will Swearingen do now? The fact of his second indictment necessarily carries the idea that the prosecution seeks to impose additional punishment, and the only additional penalty is death.

AUKUM.

The long looked for warm rain has come at last, the green grass is coming up.

Geo. Ames passed through our town with a load of hay, will haul back freight for Central house.

G. Stark is hauling freight for Fair play store, from Sacramento.

E. F. Huber of Fairplay, was a guest at Chas. Bell's Saturday and Sunday.

Elton Saterler has gone to Fairplay to work for James Barkley, laying mining pipe.

Mr. Carr of Plymouth, has men working in the Joe Dunn mine tunnel, near Fairplay.

Marie Hite has been quite sick with La Grippe but is convalescing.

Geo. Cruson and Claude Wrigglesworth, have been plowing in Shenandoah. They had to quit on account of the heavy rain, was plowing with J. Wrigglesworth sr. and jr. teams, for Geo. Brown.

Mr. Stumpff is quite sick with La Grippe.

At H. Biglows, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Haily were made happy by the arrival of a 12 pound baby girl Sunday. Mother and babe are doing well.

Mrs. M. Granger and children, have gone to Placerville for the winter.

Mrs. Granger's daughter will attend the Placerville high school.

The Mt. Aukum school closed Friday.

Ralph and Leslie McNaughton went to Placerville with a load of grain. Leslie will remain in town having employment with W. A. Green Co's grocery.

Mrs. A. Spiva and her sister Mrs. Wm. Waddam, of Grizzly Flat visited in Shenandoah this week.

J. A. Wrigglesworth jr. and wife, and Joe Casper, made a business trip to Sacramento on account of sickness.

Arthur Mills and his nephew, Mr. Baker, are making a trip to Sacramento in an auto steam wagon.

Deputy Sheriff Cook of Placerville, passed through our town on his way to Volcano, on official business.

Emma Tyler, who has been working for her sister, Mrs. Ada Perry, was called home on account of sickness.

Rob Carter has gone to Nashville, in the employ of Mr. Allen, the mine superintendent.

Mr. and Mrs. James Norris of Buena Vista, are guests at Mrs. Geo. Humphrey's, sr. Mrs. Humphrey is quite sick.

Gilbert Cobarrubi has gone to San Francisco, where he has employment.

Suicided in San Francisco.

Mrs. Lillie Ardito committed suicide at her residence, 3156 Twenty-fifth street, shortly before noon yesterday by drinking the contents of a bottle of carbolic acid. Despondency caused by her husband's epileptic fits is attributed as the only reason for the rash act. Her husband, David Ardito, a bricklayer, employed by the Board of Public Works, had one of the fits in front of his residence on Friday night, which almost drove her frantic.

Shortly before noon Mrs. Ardito's little girl Gracia, 5 years of age, was in the house with her and she saw her drink the poison. She screamed and ran to her aunt, Mrs. Lizzie Brumfield, who lives at 3102 Twenty-fifth street, and told what her mother had done. Mrs. Brumfield ran to the house and at once summoned Dr. H. O. von der Lieth, who found on arriving that there was no hope, and Mrs. Ardito died in a few minutes. The body was removed to the Morgue by Deputy Coroner Brown.

Besides the little girl there is another daughter, Madeline, 7 years of age. Mrs. Ardito was 26 years of age and her neighbors all speak well of her.

She had left a note written in pencil which reads:

"For God's sake, be good to my babies. I tried to live for their sakes, but the future looks darker than the past, and I can't stand it any longer. I would like to take them with me, but I haven't the courage. I can't stand it any longer. Oh my God, be good to my babies! I hate to leave them, but I stay I might make things worse for them. Be good to them and remember very time you say a harsh word to them you are hurting me. Good-by all, and God bless you! God forgive me, I am a coward. Don't be mean to my babies. If she is a little wild she will grow out of that after a while, and please be good to her. If you possible can keep both my babies together; don't separate them."—S. F. Call, Dec. 17.

Deceased was a sister-in-law of C. E. Ardito of this town. Cheff left Monday morning to attend the funeral. The victim was a San Francisco girl. Her husband is an Amador City boy, and well known in this county, although for a number of years he has made his home in San Francisco.

For Cracked Hands.

Rough skin and cracked hands are not only cured by DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, but an occasional application will keep the skin soft and smooth. Best for eczema, cuts, burn, boils, etc. The genuine DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve affords immediate relief in all forms of blind, bleeding, itching and protruding piles. Sold by all druggists.

An Early Morning Wedding.

Miss A. Roberta Kay and Thomas A. Hedgepath were united in marriage at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Kay, on Pitt street at six o'clock Monday morning. The wedding was an unostentatious affair, the relatives of the contracting parties and a few invited friends being present to witness the ceremony, which was performed by Rev. William Tuson. Miss Elizabeth Mc Bride of Stockton was bridesmaid, and H. E. Kay, brother of the bride, acted as groomsmen. After partaking of the wedding breakfast with the assembled guests, the happy pair were driven to Martell station, there taking the train for a wedding tour to San Francisco and other points. The bride is one of Jackson's beautiful and charming daughters. She has been employed for some time past at the central station of the Sunset Telephone Company in this city. The groom is a worthy and steady young man, who has filled the responsible position of chief clerk at the Globe hotel. The newly married couple have the best wishes of a host of admiring friends for their future happiness. Upon their return they will make their home at the Globe hotel.

A Liquid Cold Cure.

Croup, coughs, colds, whooping-cough, etc., have no terrors for children or adults who evacuate the bowels with Kennedy's Laxative Honey and Tar—the original laxative cough syrup and liquid cold cure. This remedy expels all cold from the lungs and strengthens the throat, system and bronchial tubes. The mother's favorite and children's safeguard. Sold by all druggists.

Found Dead.

Joseph Hocking was found dead this morning in an outhouse in the rear of Chin's lodging house on Main street. He had been staying at Chin's for some time, doing odd jobs about the place. He had not complained of sickness, and got up early this morning and went to the outhouse. One of those about the place went to inquire about him, finding him lying in his bed. He replied that he did not want anything, that he would wait for coffee for breakfast. He was visited a second time in the course of half an hour, and still said he was in need of nothing. Another wait, and a third visit was made, this time to find that life was extinct. He was 58 years of age, and a native of England. He has been in the county for many years, and previous to his coming to Jackson was around at Davis City. He was a heavy drinker, and this habit no doubt hastened his death.

Extraordinary Rock Drilling.

Louis and Mark Page, two miners formerly of Amador county, defeated the world's champions in a rock drilling contest at El Paso, Texas on November 18th. They now live at Bisbee, Arizona. In this contest the Page brothers drilled 40 and 3-16 inches. In San Francisco last July they won the championship of the Pacific Coast and drilled 42 3/4 inches.—El Dorado Republican.

GARDEN FOR RENT.

Just below Mt. Shavers, near Kerr's Station, about 40 acres, 21 under wire fence, also has cross fences, 1/4 acre of asparagus, 1/4 acre logan berries, 25 or 30, fruit trees, grapevines and some strawberries. Plenty of free water. Enquire at Davis Kerr's Station for further particulars. de 22-3m.

MINING NOTES.

Wildman-Mahoney. — Underground work at this mine came to a standstill on Friday last. Nothing is being done except to keep the mine free from water. The men expected to be paid the wages due them on the 15th, and the money not being forthcoming they decided to quit. The company is many months in arrears for wages, some are reported to have one year's wages due them, and all are creditors to a large amount for men working for wages. The merchants of Sutter Creek, where the mine is located, have carried most of the toilers during this time, and the shut down falls especially heavy on them. The mine is in debt otherwise than to the wage-earners, and this fact complicates the situation materially, adding to the uncertainty of protection by labor liens. John Ross, the superintendent, has worked hard to keep the mine running, pending negotiations for a sale of the mine with adjacent claims. Reports say that pay ore has been lately encountered, which would likely place the consolidated properties on a paying basis. Notwithstanding the improved underground prospects, the sale has not been consummated, and the shutdown has resulted. Mr. Ross is still working to dispose of the property, and everyone in Sutter Creek hopes he will succeed. With a little capital it is the general opinion that the mine could be placed on a paying footing.

Valparaiso—This property which adjoins the Mammoth mine on the north, is located in Murphy's gulch. It has turned out considerable gold, the formation being of a pocketty character. It has been owned by seven parties, and has been idle for several years. This week it has changed hands. Ginnocchio Bros., who owned the largest interest, also G. Poggi and W. F. Detert, sold out to a party of five, namely D. Hora, G. Badaracco, E. Garibaldi, Demartini and another. The price paid was on an appraised valuation of \$12000 for the entire mine. It is expected that the new owners will go to work on the claim at once, and the prevailing opinion is that by judicious management it can be made to pay well.

The South Eureka has levied assessment No 44 of five cents per share. This company has been paying assessments for over twelve years, and the manner in which the stockholders have stood up under the financial strain is without a parallel in the history of mining operations in this county. The prospects of the mine have been bright occasionally. When the addition to the mill was started over a year ago, it was hoped that the dividend paying era had dawned, and strong hopes are still entertained that it will ultimately come out all right.

Died at Napa.

Word was received by Perry Lepley yesterday morning, from the authorities of the Napa asylum, stating that Isaac Lepley had died in that institution. The deceased was weakened in intellect owing to advanced years, and was examined for insanity two weeks ago, and taken to Napa on the 9th instant, by sheriff Norman. Although perceptibly failing in body and mind, it was not expected that the end would come so soon. The remains will probably be brought to Amador county for interment. He was 76 years of age, and born in Pennsylvania. He leaves a son and daughter, both married.

Criminal Returns.

The criminal business in justices' court, has been running very light. For last month three justices filed returns with the supervisors. These only reported one case each as follows:

Township 1—H. Goldner, justice—Angelo Giovannioli, arrested for disturbing the peace; sentenced to 8 days.

Township 2—James McCauley—Fred Hoskins, charged with vagrancy; discharged, and ordered to get out of town.

Township 3—A. W. Robinson, justice, Michael Fitzgerald, charged with threatening to do bodily harm to Severino Guilian. Discharged.

Keeps His Balance.

There is a dog in this city that presents a peculiar sight. The right front and hind legs are disabled to the extent that they are useless as means of locomotion, yet the canine has no difficulty in traveling by the use of the two legs on the left side. It seems, that he would topple over but he doesn't.—Mother Lode Banner.

THE JACKSON SHOE STORE.

JACKSON SHOE STORE

WE
WISH

THE PEOPLE

OF

JACKSON

A MERRY

CHRISTMAS.

REGULATORS OF LOW PRICES

A letter was received from Mrs. S. Harvey, who left here about three weeks ago for Bisbee, Arizona, on account of the serious illness of her son, Ross Moon, of typhoid fever, stating that the patient was much better, and considered as out of danger.

Buggy robes, horse blankets at P. Piccardo's harness shop. Prices to suit

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

Charles H. Fletcher

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

900 DROPS

Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac-Simile Signature of *Charles H. Fletcher* NEW YORK.

At 6 months old 35 DROPS - 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK

OF SACRAMENTO.
Corner Fourth and J Sts.

Paid depositors for the year 1904-5, 4 percent on TERM DEPOSITS, 3 percent on ORDINARY DEPOSITS.

Accepts deposits in sums from ONE DOLLAR and upward.

Guaranteed Capital.....\$410,000
Paid Up Capital and Reserve... 350,500
Assets.....1,898,500

Send Draft, P. O. Order, or Wells-Fargo Order and we will send pass book.
Money to Loan on Real Estate.

WM. BECKMAN, PRES.
Geo. W. Lorenz, Cashier.

BANK OF AMADOR COUNTY
Incorporated November, 1895

Capital Stock : : : \$50,000

President.....Alfonso Ginocho
Vice-President.....S. G. Spagnoli
Secretary and Cashier.....Frederick Eudey

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Alfonso Ginocho, S. G. Spagnoli, John Strohm, Frederick Eudey, and Alex Eudey of Jackson.

SAFE DEPOSIT.—Safe deposit boxes can be rented from the Bank of Amador County at the small expense of 50 cents a month, thereby securing you against any possible loss from fire or otherwise. Don't overlook this opportunity of protecting your valuables.

SAVE MONEY.—Patronize a home institution. Send money away through the Bank of Amador County; you will save 10 percent and upward over postoffice or express. Money sent all parts of the United States and also all parts of the world. We have the latest quotations foreign exchange.

SAVE MONEY.—It doesn't cost anything to deposit money in the Bank of Amador County. They receive deposits from \$5 up. Commence the new year by opening up a bank account. A man or woman with a bank account has a financial standing. Don't bury your money; when you die it can't be found and you are liable to be robbed while alive.

Globe Hotel
NEW MANAGEMENT.

MRS. ANNIE HURST... Prop'r

Board and Lodging
AT REASONABLE RATES.

Sample Rooms for Commercial Travelers.

All Stages stop at this hotel.
JACKSON.....CAL.

J. GHIGLIERI & BRO.
Cosmopolitan Liquor Store

JACKSON GATE, CAL.

Dealers and Jobbers in foreign and domestic WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS

SELECTED stock of Imported Goods. Choice California Wines, popular brands. Eastern and Domestic Beers; special bottling.

Batavia, Key West and New York Cigars.
Bourbon, Rye, Sweet and Sour Mash Whiskies of celebrated distilleries.

VANDERPOOL THE HARNESS MAKER
Plymouth, Cal.

Can Make or Repair your HARNESS in an up-to-date workmanlike manner. We carry all kind of Harness and supplies in the line. Also, Buggies, Carriages & Carts Carriage Trimming a specialty. ja22

AN EDUCATION FOR \$50

UNTIL JANUARY 1, 1906

The Stockton Business College will allow the SPECIAL RATE OF \$50 FOR SIX MONTHS.

NO EXTRAS

One charge for tuition admits pupils to any or all departments:

Commercial,
Teachers' Shorthand,
Telegraphic,
Penmanship

THOROUGH COURSES in charge of Specialists

BOARD AND LODGING at College Home

..\$13.00 PER MONTH..

Write today for information

STOCKTON BUSINESS COLLEGE

STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA

Bears the Signature of *Charles H. Fletcher*

CASTORIA
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic

has stood the test 25 years. Average Annual Sales over One and a Half Million bottles. Does this record of merit appeal to you? No Cure, No Pay. 50c.

Enclosed with every bottle is a Ten Cent package of Grove's Black Root Liver Pills.

RICHARD WEBB
United States Commissioner

JACKSON, AL.
Will attend to Homestead and other filings; taking of final proofs and all other Land Business.

Deeds and other legal documents drawn up. Agent for Phoenix Assurance Company of London, and Washington Providence Fire Insurance Companies.

AMADOR LEDGER & WEEKLY CHICAGO INTER-OCEAN

\$2.50 PER YEAR

PERSONALITY OF OSCAR II.

Much Like Emperor William of Germany, He Possesses a Rare Individuality.

Had fate decreed otherwise than that the king of Sweden-Norway should assume the royal purple, his high mentality must have brought him into great prominence, no matter what had been his sphere of activity among men.

Oscar II. is possessed of that rare individuality which William of Germany displays in his own characteristic fashion. Yet the difference in their years is no more marked than are the differences in the idiosyncrasies of these rulers.

While both evince the keenest interest in all that concerns the betterment of their peoples—their intellectual progress, and their endeavors to surpass in the arena of art and literature—in the case of Oscar of Sweden the war-lord spirit does not touch a sympathetic chord. In this respect his son is much more in harmony with the German emperor. Should Crown Prince Gustaf fail to curb his military predilection, he might precipitate at any moment what his father during his entire reign has been assiduous in preventing, says the Forum.

As the patron of scientific investigations, Oscar of Sweden has earned the gratitude of the world. So, too, the various explorations and expeditions which have made Scandinavia a household word among the nations were made possible largely through his munificence. Among the achievements due to his patronage of those who did the actual work, those of Nordenskjold, Nansen, Hedin, and many others stand forth conspicuous. The fate of Andre has ever proved a personal loss to the king, who, until the last, clung to the hope that the daring navigator of the air would yet be heard from. The Nobel prizes and their international distribution are to-day among the most cherished enterprises, and hold his attention with each recurring session of the committee which confers the awards.

Probably the renown of King Oscar as a man of culture rests on what he has accomplished in the domain of pure literature. Besides the Scandinavian languages, his linguistic range includes English, German, French, Russian, Spanish and Italian. Among the king's translations which have placed his countrymen in touch with foreign masters, are "Le Cid" and Goethe's best productions—to-day standard literature in Sweden. The national poetry of the country has been enriched by many songs, the music of which the king has likewise composed. The splendid Easter hymn, now sung in all the Swedish churches, Oscar wrote and dedicated to his countrymen years ago. Among his many other notable contributions may be mentioned "Songs of Nature and the Sea," "Tasso," the drama, "Castle Kronberg," and the translation of Voltaire's "Memoirs of Charles XII. of Sweden." As a climax to a literary life unexampled among European royalty, Oscar is now engaged in writing his memoirs.

Turned the Laugh on Himself.
"Bronson tried to play a joke on his wife."

"What did he do?"
"Got home a little earlier than usual and told the servant to tell his wife that a gentleman was waiting to see her in the drawing-room."

"What happened?"
"She spent two hours primping before she came down, and he had to go to a restaurant for his dinner."—Cleveland Leader.

Premium for Babies.
The mayor of Huddersfield, England, has an original idea in regard to a plan for discouraging race suicide. He offers \$5 for every child born during his term of office that lives to be a year old. When a child is born a card in the form of a promissory note, payable in a year, is sent to the house, rich and poor alike being favored.

Fishy Microbes.
Butter with a fishy taste has aroused complaint in Australia, where investigation has shown that the flavor has no connection with fish, but is due to one or more of four micro-organisms. The rusty iron of cans was found to have a bad effect on milk and cream.

Cure a Cold in One Day.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Has Stood the Test 25 Years.
The old, original Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic. You know what you are taking. It is iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure no pay. 50c.

Don't Start Anything.
The man who is first in war is usually first in the hospital.

Receipt books for sale at Ledger office; also all kinds of blanks, mining location, deeds, mortgages, etc. Give us daily some good bread. Pioneer flour makes the best.

Take a Fresh Start.
The man who fails is he who is unwilling to do battle over again. An individual suffers everlasting failure if, when confronted by obstacles, he refuses to gird up his loins and take a fresh start. Fresh starts are the foes of sluggishness and laziness and the guarantees of a brighter success than could be possible without them.

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It is not the plan of the Pennsylvania scientists who are conducting the tests to starve scientifically the cattle with which they are making their experiments nor to try the effects of poison on them. On the contrary, the sole purpose of the tests is to find out what foods or combination of foods will produce the richest results and the cost thereof.

To make their tests correct they have invented what they call a respiration calorimeter. It is an apparatus which measures with exactness the "gases" given off by a cow or an ox and the heat generated in the animal's body during the process of assimilation.

The respiration calorimeter consists of a double-walled chamber, 6x10 feet and eight feet high, containing a comfortable stall. The walls of the chamber are double, the inner one being a sheet copper, while the outer one is of zinc, with an air space between. The door through which the animal enters and the small opening through which food is given to the animal, close air tight, shutting off the interior from the world outside except so far as it can be seen through a double plate glass window.

When an animal is placed in this hermetically sealed cell all air is cut off from it, save that which is supplied by a meter pump, which sends in a uniform quantity of dry, pure air at stated intervals. The pump not only sends the air currents in, but it draws a sample of it at stated intervals. Another pump draws samples for an analysis at the same instant that the injector does. By comparing these samples it is easy to tell exactly what bases and how much the animal has added to the air and to determine the amount of gases given off by different foods.

The copper inside box of this chamber is surrounded by two wooden boxes, each box being eight inches larger than the one inside it. When in use they are kept at exactly the temperature of the air surrounding the stall, and thus there is no loss of heat from the chamber in which the animal is placed.

By a simple adjustment the air is made to leave and enter the cell at the same temperature, and thus there is no loss on that account. So all the heat that the animal gives off remains in the chamber, which is carefully regulated by delicate electrical thermometers.

But if the heat remained in the cell it would result in the place soon becoming unbearably hot, and so an arrangement is made to keep it at one temperature by means of coils of cold water, which absorb the heat almost as fast as it is given off. The instruments measure the most minute variations of heat, and these facts are classified with the result of air analysis. Thus the amount of waste and heat created by each kind of food can be calculated.

FROM HEAD TO FOOT

You feel the good that's done by Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, cleanses, regulates and invigorates Stomach, Liver and Bowels and so purifies the blood, and through the blood, it cleanses, repairs, and invigorates the whole system.

In recovering from "grippe," or in convalescence from pneumonia, fevers, or other exhausting diseases, nothing can equal it as an appetizing, restorative tonic to build up needed flesh and strength. It cures every disease that comes from foul or weak Stomach, a torpid Liver or Impure Blood, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness, and the most stubborn Skin, Scalp, or Scrofulous affections, the "Discovery" is a sovereign remedy. Don't be hypnotized, wheedled, or over-persuaded into accepting a substitute only that some selfish medicine seller may make a greater profit on the inferior article. The "Discovery" has a great record of nearly four years with thousands of cures behind it.

Dear Sir—Several years ago my blood became impoverished and I became run down in health, had no appetite, could not sleep, and was practically unfit for work. Suffered from innumerable boils and was in bad shape. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery relieved me of my wretched condition. The medicine built up my system and restored me to a normal condition of health. I can speak most highly also, of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, as it has been used in my family for years in cases of female trouble.

140 Goodrich Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, by R. V. Pierce, M. D., Chief Consulting Physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y. Paper-bound, \$2.00. Receipt of 21 one-cent stamps for mailing only, or cloth-bound for 50 cents. Address The Author, as above.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets Cure Constipation.

DAYS OF THE GIANTS GONE
Skeletons of Ancient Times Which Showed Men Were of Enormous Stature.

The past was more prolific in the production of giants than the present. In 1830 one of these giants, who was exhibited at Rouen, was ten feet high and the giant Galabra, brought from Arabia to Rome in the time of Claudius Caesar, was of the same height. Fannum, who lived in the time of Eugene II., was 11½ feet in height.

The Chevalier Scrog in his journey to the Peak Tenerife found in one of the caverns of that mountain the head of a giant who had 60 teeth and who was not less than 15 feet high. The giant Faragus, slain by Orlando, the nephew of Charlemagne, according to reports, was 28 feet high. In 1814 near St. Germain was found the tomb of the giant Isolat, who was not less than 30 feet high. In 1590 near Rouen was found a skeleton whose head held a bushel of corn and which was 19 feet in height. The giant Baert was 22 feet high.

In 1623 near the castle in Dauphine a tomb was found 30 feet long, 16 feet wide and eight feet high, in which were cut in gray stone the words "Kentolochus Rex." The skeleton was found entire and measured 25½ feet high, ten feet across the shoulders and five feet from breastbone to the back.

But France is not the only country where giant skeletons have been unearthed. Near Palermo, Sicily, in 1515, was found the skeleton of a giant 30 feet high, and in 1559 another 44 feet high. Near Magrinio, on the same island, in 1816, was found the skeleton of a giant 30 feet, whose head was the size of a hog's head and each tooth weighed five ounces.

Cremation Gains Favor.
Body burning gains favor slowly. Statistics of the French Society for the Encouragement of Cremation show that there are now 90 crematories in Europe and America, and in these 125,000 bodies have been incinerated. Germany has nine crematories, in which 1,381 bodies were burned in 1904, a gain of 300 over the previous year. South America is becoming interested, and Buenos Ayres reports 370 cremations for last year.

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In making a test the animal is usually placed in the calorimeter between one and two o'clock in the afternoon. The next few hours are spent in adjusting the instruments. At six o'clock in the evening the test is usually begun and usually lasts for 48 hours. At the end of that time the animal is taken from the cell and carefully examined by experts and a full report of its condition is made to go with the gas and temperature analysis.

Then if the animal is intended for beef it is killed and samples of its flesh, blood and various organs are put through a most careful series of analysis. If it is for the purpose of improving the milk or butter supplies, these products are tested and the results tabulated.

Laws for Fruit Growers.
Oreholders in Tasmania are subject to a fine of from \$2.50 to \$5.00, with costs, if they fail to bandage their trees to keep down the codling moth, or if they fail to gather and destroy any infested fruit. Wormy apples sent to market are liable to confiscation and destruction, and the shipper can be prosecuted. In New South Wales all infested fruit coming from other colonies may be seized or destroyed, or returned to the shipper at his own expense. Fruit growers are generally assisting the government in enforcing these laws. Similar laws in this country for a few years would see a hard-ship to many parties, but it would be a benefit to fruit growers and to the country if they were strictly enforced.

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You can get your Billheads
Letter Heads, etc. printed at
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can buy blank stock for else-
where.

Envelops, per 1000 - \$3.00
Posters, 1-4 sheet, 50 for - 1.50
" Half sheets " - 2.00

AMERICAN GIRL IN LONDON.

SINGER OF SOUTHERN PLANTATION MELODIES BECOMES FAMOUS IN ENGLAND.

Is to Sing Old Negro Songs to King and Queen. Has Declined Stage Career, Preferring to Sing the Native Songs of the Southland.

Another charming American girl has set the fashionable world of London by the ears. She has sung her way into their hearts and taught them the beauty of old plantation melodies until the English capital is fairly ringing with the sound of her praises.

This fortunate young woman is Miss Clara Alexander of Memphis, Tenn., and as pretty and attractive a girl as ever crossed the water to Old England. She is just now anticipating her appearance before the King and Queen of England, and when

IT PAYS TO DRESS IN STYLE.

Stirring Adventure of the Hon. Augustus Browne, in Cleveland, Ohio.

Things went very hard the other day with the Hon. Augustus Browne, of Cleveland, Ohio. As Mr. Browne stepped off a street car during the busiest hour of the day and at one of the most crowded localities in Cleveland, his well-made trousers caught on the lower step—it seems that some of the iron work was loose. Simultaneously, the conductor started the car, and the Hon. Augustus Browne at once sat down upon the Belgian blocks in a shocking manner. Moreover, the Hon. Augustus kept right along with the vehicle, towed by the left leg of his expensive trousers, and presenting a picture of unusual distress and consternation. What made it worse was the fact that the spectators on the sidewalk were disposed to be disrespectful. Mr. Browne expostulated against the treatment he was receiving, though, of course, in a perfectly dignified way.

CHINA'S ARMY OF 40,000.

FOREIGN ATTACHES WITNESSED RECENT FIELD MANOEUVERS—AMAZED AT RESULTS.

Japanese Training Apparent in Subordination and Discipline.—Maunder Rifles Used, but Cavalry Service is Inferior.

Evidence that China is shedding her skin of conservatism and is preparing to take her place with other Oriental nations, is evidenced by her first regular army manoeuvres, just ended at Shanghai. A number of diplomatic attaches, representing the military of the principal nations of the world, were present as guests of the viceroy, Yuan Shi Kai, by whom they were lavishly entertained. To those who remember the condition of Chinese troops five years ago this feat of raising an army of forty thousand men to its present efficiency is marvelous. There were some unfavorable criticisms, to be sure; but all gave unstinted praise for the complete control of the troops and their steadiness of discipline, the latter bearing comparison with that of European veterans.

Armed With Modern Equipment.

The scheme of the manoeuvres was the assumed invasion of Chai by a southern force from Shanghai, whose advance was opposed by the northern army. The infantry were armed with Mauser magazine rifles, with short dagger bayonets. Officers carried sword, revolver and field glass. The private's kit weighed fifty-four pounds, knapsacks being of Japanese pattern. The pioneers carried picks, shovels and saws.

The cavalry were mounted on small, Mongolian horses, and carried Mauser carbines, sabres and revolvers. This is regarded by the military observers as being the weakest branch of the army.

Hand of Japan Discovers.

This wonderful transformation in a few years, from an unorganized mob of fanatics to a well equipped, intelligent army of defense, is said to be due largely to Japanese influences. One attaché remarked that he had noticed at least twenty Japanese officers among the troops. Many of the cannon are of Japanese type, and the knapsacks are Japanese in design. The fine hand of Japan is seen at every turn.

The artillery consisted of field guns of various types, and Japanese mountain guns carried on mule back. The guns were served excellently, and this branch of the army appeared to be efficient, though there was no signaling apparatus, and no range finders.

Each regimental commissariat included thirty-two wagons, German in pattern, but poorly constructed. The rations consisted of rice, 1-2 pounds; cabbage, 6 ounces; salted vegetables, 6 ounces, and meat 6 ounces, carried in Japanese haversacks.

All things considered, the progress of China in her military organization appears to be wonderful. With a few more years of effort, aided by Japanese influence, with her inexhaustible natural resources and her multitude of men to draw upon for raw material, China will be a formidable enemy and a powerful ally in the development of the East.

Texas Sulphur Deposits.

Texas, a State which claimed the attention of the whole country as a cattle State, and as a petroleum State, will probably soon become remarkable as a sulphur State. In the trans-Pecos country in El Paso county, north of the Texas Pacific Railroad, geologists compute that there are ten million tons of 40 per cent. native sulphur ore available and almost in sight. The sulphur area which has been explored and surveyed covers about ten thousand acres and the deposit has an average thickness of nine and one-half feet. It has been recently reported that this sulphur field has been bought by Illinois capitalists, who have associated with them in the enterprise a number of European capitalists. At present no railroad is near the deposits, the nearest station being Toyah, twenty miles to the northwest. The intervening country presents no obstacles in the way of railroad construction, the grades being low.

It is calculated that the United States annually consumes 500,000 tons of sulphur. Much of the sulphur used in the United States is imported from Italy, the tonnage brought in from that country varying from 100,000 to 250,000 tons a year. The American State which leads in the production of sulphur is Louisiana, but a vast amount of sulphur is obtained from the pyrites mines in Louisa county, Virginia. It is said that the visible supply of sulphur is sufficient for the requirements of trade for the next twenty years. The sulphur trade of the world is practically monopolized by the Anglo-Sicilian Sulphur Company, Limited, of London.

An Enfeebled Giant.

It looks as if Europe had another "sick man" on its hands, the mighty Empire of Russia, although it may not be incurable as is the case with Turkey, or chronic as is the case with Spain. Nations, like men, go down in the march of time. Russia is too young, perhaps, to go to pieces like Turkey, which in the days of the English Tudors was the first military power of earth, and too virile to go as Spain did, which at the time of Charles V was the world's foremost military power.

A NEW EASTER LILY.

Crossing the Bermuda Flower with a Philippine Species is Successful.

If the expectations of the Department of Agriculture are realized with experiments now going on, the price of Easter Lilies will be much lower next year. This will enable persons who have been obliged to deny themselves the luxury of an Easter Lily, to purchase this beautiful flower without laying themselves open to the charge of being extravagant. The high price of this spring flower is caused through the long growing season of the bulb before it bursts into bloom. From the time the bulb of the Bermuda lily is planted until it is in full bloom is a period of five to seven months. Florists usually plant the bulbs in September in order that they may be ready for the coming Easter. They have always been studying the flower with a hope of shortening the time of growing, for, in greenhouses, time and space are at a premium, and any shortening thereof represents a decided gain.

The Bureau of Plant Industry of the Department of Agriculture early last year took up this problem and imported from the Philippines a lily resembling the common Easter lily in size and color, though it bears usually only one, but at times two flowers to the plant. Its chief virtue, however, lies in the fact that its growing season is but two to three months. This lily the department has crossed with the common Easter lily, and the result has been a hybrid, bearing as many flowers as the old Bermuda lily, with no difference in appearance from this plant, except that the hybrid will develop in four or five months, re-



AS THE NEW QUICK FLOWERING HYBRID LILY APPEARS.

resenting a shortening in time of from one to three months. While the experiments of the Department are not yet completed, the results attained so far warrant the belief that the new hybrid Easter Lily can be produced vastly cheaper than the old variety.

Starting in Early.

One year the gardener told me that the rose bugs threatened to work destruction among his choice roses. So I hit upon the idea of hiring my two youngsters to pick them off and destroy them ten cents a hundred bugs. This worked beautifully for a short time, until suddenly there came a devastating horde of the pests. Dick grasped the situation at once and assisting at five cents per hundred, subcontracting, as it were, while he did the bossing and pocketed the profits.



Deforested Land in Minnesota.

Timber Scene on Government Lands in Oregon

PUBLIC TIMBER GRABBING.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ANXIOUS THAT CONGRESS SAVE AMERICAN FORESTS.

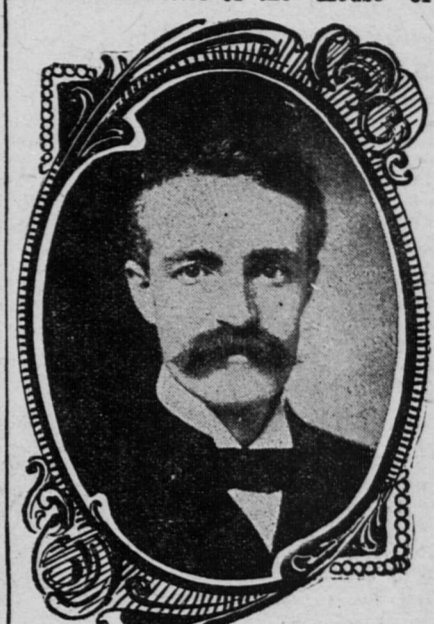
Second Instalment of Commissions Report—Protests Against 640 Acre Homestead Scheme—Repeal of Lieu Land Law.

Two pieces of public land legislation which engaged the attention of Congress last winter were the 640-acre, or square-mile homestead bill, and the lieu land timber bill. The former was defeated the latter was passed, both properly. Under the 640-acre bill it was sought to increase the 160-acre homestead entry, covering some twenty million or more acres of land in South Dakota and Colorado, to 640 acres, the claims being that the land was not sufficiently productive to support a family on 160 acres, and that 640 acres would be a proper unit. A similar bill was also introduced to include the lands of the entire state of Montana.

These measures were vigorously opposed on the ground that 640 acres were either too much for a farm or else not large enough for stock grazing exclusively, and also on the ground that the agricultural capabilities of this, or in fact, any part of the west are not thoroughly understood and that land which may to-day be considered of little use for agriculture, will, under improved methods of culture and the introduction of drouth-resisting plants, be found tomorrow to be entirely suitable for farming purposes. As a matter of

hundreds of thousands of acres of land embraced within the forest reserves naturally almost bare of forest cover or which had been stripped of their timber and left worth perhaps a dollar an acre, were thus purchased by corporations and exchanged on an even basis for the finest government timber lands of the northwest. Several bills were introduced to amend this law, but finally, after much controversy, the entire act was repealed, greatly to the dismay of the timber grabbers, and this mode of robbing the government stopped.

A bill was also introduced repealing the timber and stone act and providing for the disposal of timber in the manner recommended by the Public Lands Commission, but this bill slumbered and finally died in the Public Lands Committee of the House of



GIFFORD PINCHOT

U. S. Forester and Member of the Public Lands Commission.

Representatives, the opinion of the majority of the members of that committee being, apparently, that the timber grabbing should be allowed to continue. The strictures of the President's Public Lands Commission, quoted below, on the coils of the law are a sufficient condemnation of its maleficent provisions.

The second instalment of the Commission's report follows:

The agricultural possibilities of the remaining public lands are as yet almost unknown. Lands which a generation or even a decade ago were supposed to be valueless are now producing large crops, either with or without irrigation. This has been brought about in part by the introduction of new grains and other plants and new methods of farming and in part by denser population and improved systems of transportation. It is obvious that the first essential for putting the remaining public lands to their best use is to ascertain what that best use is by a preliminary study and classification of them, and to determine their probable future and development by agriculture.

Until it can be definitely ascertained that any given area of the public lands is and in all probability forever will remain unsuited to agricultural development, the title to that land should remain in the General Government in trust for the future settler.

For example: The passage of the reclamation act (June 17, 1902) made certain the disposition to actual settlers of large areas of land which up to that time had been considered as valueless. Other areas, which are too high and barren to have notable value even for grazing, are now known to have importance in the future development of the country through their capacity to produce forest growth. The making of wells will give an added value to vast tracts of range lands for which the water supply is now scanty. In short, because of possible development, through irrigation, through the introduction of new plants and new methods of farming, through forest preservation, and grazing control, the remaining public lands have an importance hitherto but dimly foreseen. Importance to these facts it is of the first importance to save the remaining public domain for actual home builders to the utmost limit of future possibilities and not to mortgage the future by any disposition of the public lands under which home building will not keep step with disposal. That end your Commission recommends (see p. 12) a method of range control under which present resources may be used to the full without endangering future settlement.

After the agricultural possibilities of the public lands have been ascertained with reasonable certainty, provision should be made for dividing them into areas sufficiently large to support a family, and no larger, and to permit settlement on such areas. It is obvious that any attempt to accomplish this end without a careful classification of the public lands must necessarily fail. Attempts of this kind are being made from time to time, and legislation of this character is now pending, modeled on the Nebraska 640-acre homestead law, which was passed as an experiment to meet a certain restricted local condition. This act (33 Stat., 547) permits the entry of 640-acre homesteads in the sand-hill region of that State. Whether in practice the operation of this law will result in putting any considerable number of settlers on the land is not yet determined. Your commission is of opinion, after careful consideration, that general provisions of this kind should not be extended until after thorough study of the public lands

(Continued on next page.)

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has been made in each particular case, because to do so contravenes the fundamental principle of saving the public lands for the home maker. Each locality should be dealt with on its own merits. Even if it should ultimately appear that this law has worked beneficially in Nebraska it would by no means follow that such a law might be safely applied to other regions different in topography, soil, and climate. No arbitrary rule should be followed, but in each case the area of the homestead should be determined by the acreage which may be necessary to support a family upon the land, either by agriculture, or by grazing if agriculture is impracticable. Until such acreage is determined for each locality, any new general law providing a method of obtaining title to the public lands would, in the opinion of your Commission, be decidedly unsafe.

Lieu Lands.
Careful study has been given by your Commission to the subject of forest-reserve land selections. The selections have been given rise to great scandals and have led to the acquisition by speculators of much valuable timber and agricultural land and its consolidation into large holdings. Furthermore, the money lost to the Government and the people from the selection of valuable lands in lieu of worthless areas has been very great. There has been no commensurate return in the way of increased settlement and business activity. Public opinion concerning lieuland selections, by railroads in particular, has reached an acute stage. The situation is in urgent need of a remedy, and your Commission recommends the repeal of the laws providing for lieuland selections.

A partial remedy by Executive action has already been applied by carefully locating the boundaries of new forest reserves, and thus limiting lieuland selections to comparatively insignificant areas. The last annual message to Congress declares definitely that—

The making of forest reserves within railroad and wagon-road land-grant limits will hereafter, as for the past three years, be so managed as to prevent the issue, under the act of June 4, 1897, of base for exchange or lieu selection (usually called scrip). In all cases where forest reserves within areas covered by land grants appear to be essential to the prosperity of settlers, miners or others, the Government lands within such proposed forest reserves will, as in the recent past, be withdrawn from sale or entry pending the completion of such negotiations with the owners of the land grants as will prevent the creation of so-called scrip.

There are now lands in private ownership within existing forest reserves, and similar lands must to a limited extent be included in new reserves. Therefore, a method is required by which the Government may obtain control of nonagricultural holdings within the boundaries of these reserves. Your Commission recommends the following flexible plan: Upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture, when the public interest so demands, the

FOOTBALL ANCIENT SPORT.

ROOSEVELT'S NOT THE FIRST ROYAL EDICT TO PREVENT ROUGH PLAYING.

English and Scottish Kings Have Debarred Game. Has Always Been Roughest of Sports for Five Hundred Years—Shin Kicking Approved.

President Roosevelt's attempt to bring about a revision in the rules of the gridiron sport that it may be played with less risk to the lives and limbs of the contestants is after all but a revival of the caustic comments of at least two English sovereigns who beat the President on the revision business by several hundred years. Football is one of the oldest of all the English pastimes, and it is even believed that the Greeks and Romans had a similar game. Ever since it first made its appearance it has been characterized by extreme roughness and has been the subject of denunciations on the part of those who cared more for their own safety and that of the players than for the final score.

As early as 1314 football had become so popular in London as a street game and attracted so many disorderly spectators that the staid old merchants entered a vigorous protest. King Edward II was on the throne then and wasted no time dining the football coaches or arguing about the matter. He issued a proclamation in which he said:

"Forasmuch as there is great noise in the city caused by hustling, over large balls from which many evils might arise, which God forbid, we command and forbid on the half of the King, on pain of imprisonment, such games to be used in the city in the future."

This terse and ominous declaration forestalled by more than five hundred years the American legislators who have come to the front in the past decade with bills to make football illegal in their States.

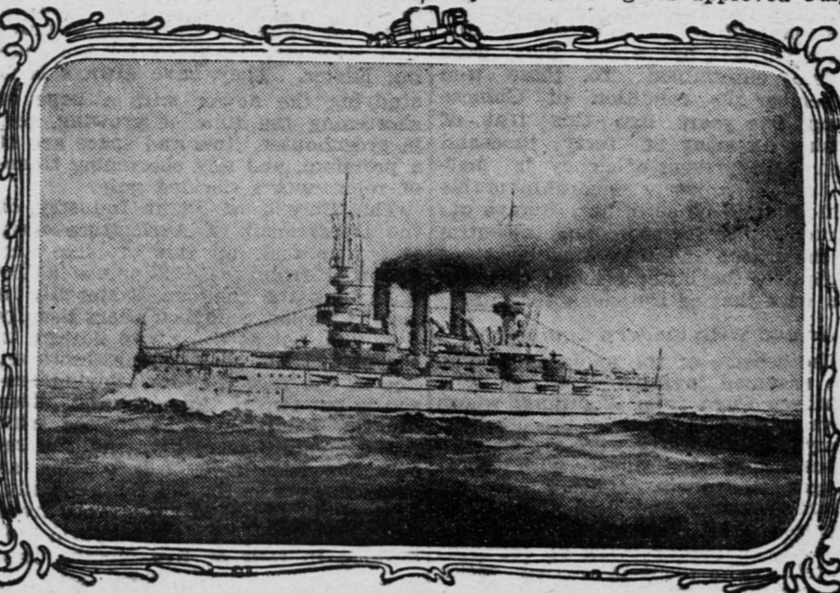
The sport may be rough and un-

der the attention then as now, for in 1491 we find another act in which "futeballe and golfe" were roasted to a turn and prohibited under severe penalties.

The unregenerate of Scotland were much given to playing football on Sunday. At first it interfered with the practice of archery on the Seventh Day, and later, when the Sabbatharian movement had acquired prominence, it kept people away from church, so in 1591 we find the town council of Edinburgh strictly forbidding the playing of matches on the Sabbath.

Not only was the game itself rough, but it attracted great concourses of people who were willing at all times to jump in with clubs and other weapons and resent unfairness or poor decisions. For some reason Shrove Tuesday was the great date for annual contests, corresponding to what Thanksgiving Day used to be in this country. On this day the crowds swarmed out to the greens and, from the descriptions we have, their conduct before and after the games would have made the wild nights a few years ago in the New York Tenderloin after a big game in that city look like a Sunday School picnic.

Was a Reign of Terror.
They marched around with much shouting and cheering, chasing the city watchmen up and down alleys and beating them right merrily. Pass-



THE CONNECTICUT NEW SEA FIGHTER BEING BUILT BY GOVERNMENT.

ersby were likely to be rolled in the nearest mud puddle and the tendency to break windows and "rough house" inns and alehouses became so pronounced that keepers of shops and taverns put up their shutters and securely barred their doors. When rival bands met there was vast smashing of heads which afforded ample practice for all the barbers and leeches in the neighborhood.

Matters went from bad to worse until the public and authorities became weary of reading the annual list of dead and injured, and about 1830 the great Shrove Tuesday matches died out. The game was perpetuated in the colleges, but even there it was no sport for weaklings, as is proved by the fact that as late as 1876 "hacking," or kicking an opposing player on the shins, was allowed as one of the finer points. The Football Association formed in 1873 was the result of the interest in athletics aroused by the volunteer movement in England in 1860 and the Rugby Union was formed in 1871. The present rules in the United States were evolved from those of the Rugby Union, as opposed to the "soccer" or Association style which has recently been exploited as a possible substitute for the American game.



AN ANCIENT FOOTBALL GAME IN THE STREETS OF LONDON.

took a hand in the game because of the injuries with which it was attended was King James I. He was a patron of sport and believed in his progeny getting plenty of excitement, but he balked at football. It was too much trouble to raise an heir to have him twisted into a pretzel just about the time he might be useful in holding down the throne. James told his son to run along and have a good time with the boys. In fact, he wrote down certain precepts for the young man's guidance, but if the coach had asked Prince Charles to "come out for the eleven" he would have been met with the familiar "parental objection" of the present day, which King James expressed as follows:

"From this count I debar all such rough and violent exercise as the football, meeter for laming than making able the users thereof."

Interfered With Archery.
Football has always had a tendency to run foul of the law. Its original first offence was in taking the minds of prospective soldiers off from archery, but in this it had as a side partner the eminently peaceful and gentle game of golf. In 1457 a Scottish act was passed in which the two sports were condemned in language as vigorous as that used by some of our college presidents on the same subject, because they occupied too much of the time of the husky men who might have been learning the finer points of how to send an arrow through the breast plate of an English invader. The complaints of the staid seigneurs received about as lit-

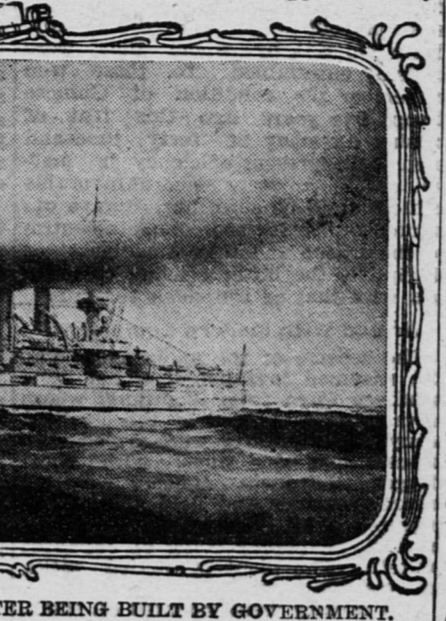
RIVAL NAVAL BUILDERS.

GOVERNMENT CONSTRUCTORS BEAT PRIVATE CONCERN IN SHIPBUILDING.

The Connecticut Ahead of Sister Ship Louisiana—Cost However Greater—First War Ship Ever Built by the Government.

There is great rivalry between the United States Navy Yard at Brooklyn and a private shipbuilding concern at Newport News, over the construction of the two naval war leviathans, Connecticut and Louisiana. The Government is building the Connecticut, and the shipbuilding company is rushing toward completion the Louisiana. The figures given out but a short time ago by the Navy Department show that the Connecticut is 91.36 per cent completed, while her sister ship shows a percentage of completion of 89.25. A comparison shows then that the Government-built boat has a slight lead, which is all the more gratifying to the champions of Government construction when it is considered that this is the first battleship ever built in the United States by any other than private constructors and that it was predicted that the Government could not compete with private builders. Nevertheless the Government ship will cost the more.

By act of Congress approved July



1, 1902, authority was granted for the construction of two battleships afterward named the Connecticut and Louisiana, each 450 feet long, 76 1-8 feet wide, with a draft of 24 feet 6 inches. A short time after this action of Congress, the Navy Department decided to have one of the battleships constructed by private parties, the Government endeavoring to build the other.

Government Go: Bad Start Too.

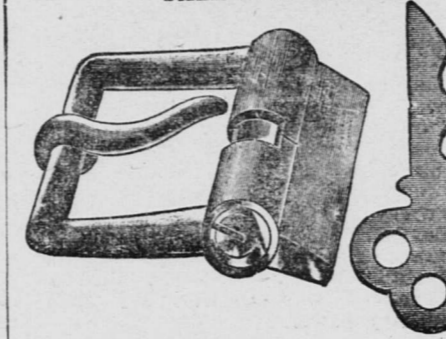
The contract for the Louisiana was let to the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company who laid the keel for that vessel on February 7, 1903, while the Government was delayed in the construction of its vessel so much that the keel was not laid down until March 10 of the same year. The Government was further delayed in building the Connecticut owing to non arrival of necessary machinery and armor plate, yet with all of these drawbacks the latest figures published by the Navy Department show the Government-built boat farther advanced toward completion than that being erected by a private concern. The Louisiana was the first to receive its christening, having been launched August 27, 1904; the Connecticut did not take to the waves until September 29 of the same year. The Brooklyn Navy Yard, where the Connecticut is being built is now employing over 1,000 men on the battleship and it is stated that there is still room for 200 more workmen. With the rapid progress now being made on the vessels it is estimated that they will be ready to go into commission by June of next year.

Most Formidable of War Ships.

These battleships when completed will be among the most formidable war vessels of the world; the main battery on each will consist of four 12-inch, eight 8-inch and twelve 7-inch rifles; the secondary battery will have twenty 3-inch rapid fire guns, twelve 5-pounders, eight 1-pounders and a number of rapid fire guns of smaller calibre. There will also be four submerged torpedo tubes. The ships will have ample protection by heavy armor ranging in thickness from nine to eleven inches. The contract calls for vessels of 16,000 tons displacement, with a steaming capacity, at 10 knots per hour, of 5,000 miles without recoaling. They are expected, however, to make 18 knots per hour at the official trial. Each ship will be manned by 855 officers and men. The contract price of the Louisiana is \$3,990,000 while the Connecticut is expected to cost \$4,212,000.

Chestnuts are a very similar food to potatoes. The chestnut, however, is the more nutritious of the two. The chestnut has only 33 per cent. water while the potato has 76 per cent. of water. In all of the nutritive ingredients the chestnut leads the potato. The chestnut may be cooked exactly as the potato is, boiled, baked or roasted. The culture of the chestnut tree in this country has as yet been neglected, and furnishes an inviting field for enterprising agriculture and forestry.

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PERFUMES FOR THE NOBILITY.

Ambassador Whitelaw Reid Engages Services of Earl's Son.

At one time Lady Curzon had the reputation of spending more money on perfumes than any other woman in England. It was said that she was more extravagant in this respect than Queen Alexandra whose perfume bills amounted to something like \$5,000 a year. Now, the story goes, the Duchess of Roxburgh has become the most extravagant purchaser of perfumery in the land. She patronizes the heavy-scented essences of the East which are known to be most expensive. The cost of her daily bath would, it is said, keep a middle-class family for a week. Lady Curzon used these same essences at one time, but she found them so expensive that she decided to try cheaper extracts. Queen Alexandra, too, has gone in for retrenchment in the same direction, and she is now satisfied with the favorite scent of the late Queen Victoria, which was a species of lavender water specially prepared for her by a chemist at Windsor. The Princess of Wales is also extravagant in the use of scents and uses a special preparation made from violets and other carefully cultivated flowers. It is strange that Lady Suffolk, formerly Miss Leiter of Washington, dislikes scents, considering her sister's passion for them.

Even royalty finds it necessary to yield obedience to the doctor's orders. The flat has gone forth that Queen Alexandra must eat no more sweet things. In consequence, a well-known firm of London pastry cooks, who have for many years supplied her majesty with confectionery and other tempting delicacies, have had their order cancelled. For their loss of trade they are consoled by the fact that they are still allowed to display the royal coat-of-arms, which indicates that they are under royal patronage. The Queen has long been indolently fond of sweets and confections and has recklessly indulged her appetite for them. That has produced an accumulation of superfluous adipose tissue which even the most expert of dressmakers are unable to conceal. She is no longer slim and willowy, though English newspapers



LADY CURZON

continue so to describe her. Her medical attendant has told her that her only hope of regaining something like her youthful contour of figure lies in the practice of rigid self-denial with respect to the dainties she enjoys most. The Princess of Wales has also received a hint from a high medical authority that she will some day become a second edition of her mother, the Duchess of Teck, who was enormously fat, unless she practices frugality in the line of confections.

The Duchess of Arcos, formerly Miss Virginia Lowry of Washington, wife of the new Spanish ambassador to Italy, arrived in Rome recently from St. Petersburg, the former post of her husband. On opening her trunk it was discovered that it had been robbed in transit of jewels valued at about \$4,000. It is supposed that the robbery took place between Turin and Rome.

Queer Odor of Mummies.

You may put a mummy in a glass case and seal it hermetically so that no corroding air can get within, but it will still exhale its odor. Four or five thousand years, it would seem, should exhaust all olfactory qualities, but experience teaches us that these smells remain while the origin of their scents is unknown to us. They are today as much a mystery to embalmers as when the bodies were put in the bath of nature.

The hen's eggs produced in this country last year would fill 43,127,000 crates of 300 eggs each. It would require 107,818 refrigerator cars to transport this crop, and these cars would make a train 900 miles long.



BULL DOG SUSPENDERS

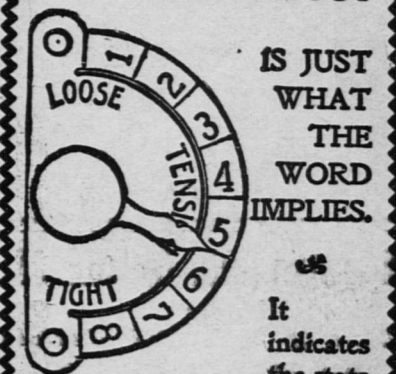
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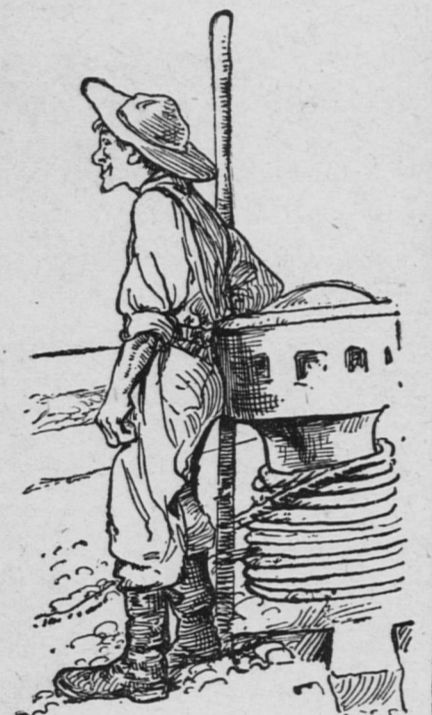
Old Enoch Gray lived in the now almost forgotten town of Castaway, on the coast of Maine, and his son "Scat" lived with him.

Old Enoch was a grizzled veteran of over seventy years, a relic of the civil war, in which he had done good service as a pilot in the fleets of Dupont and Porter, but was now badly crippled by rheumatism, and the results of his fifty years' exposure to the wind and weather in all quarters of the globe.

He had long been a widower, and the only one left of his numerous children was this son, christened Samuel Carter, now twenty-two years of age, and as long and lank and homely as could be found on the entire coast. Because Samuel Carter had a kind of feline expression, and from his earliest babyhood could climb like a cat, anything from the old liberty pole on shore to the mast of a vessel at sea when the winds were blowing great guns, and because he had a habit of making a sort of purring sound, when about to speak, the children had first nicknamed him "Pussy," and then someone said "Scat," and "Scat" it was thenceforth.

Old Enoch was the captain of one of the many pleasure boats and now the most sought for, when the summer boarders wanted a man in whose knowledge of seamanship they had the most implicit confidence, and whose prophecies of the winds and all possible storms were so much more to be relied upon than "Old Improbabilities," as they called the Weather Bureau at Washington. If the party was to be large and the trip was to be to one of the many islands and included a clam-bake and chowder dinner, "Scat" generally accompanied his father, and many stories were told of his great strength and remarkable agility, and jokes were made at the size of his immense feet. It was said his shoes were made on a special "last," and he always insisted on having the soles filled with great brass-headed nails.

Castaway was in those days, and may be yet, the home of many saloons and drinking places, and the



"SCAT," AS HE LOOKED.

street bordering on the wharves was lined with them, where Jack when ashore was wont to leave not only all his hard-earned dollars, but his manliness and happy disposition, and to be transformed into a fighting and quarrelsome brute.

Late on an afternoon, as Captain Gray and "Scat" were nearing their landing place, with a party of young people, Captain Dick Hardaker, full of bad gin and worse temper, staggered down to the wharf, and with deep-muttered curses watched them as they prepared to disembark. Years before Captain Dick had been one of the town's best-trusted sailing masters and most-respected representatives but on an unfortunate voyage had run his ship on the rocks and lost crew and cargo. In spite of his personal bravery and proof that the accident was unavoidable and through no fault of his, the Scotch verdict of "not proven" had been given, and he had failed to get another ship. This and the mishap itself had soured his disposition and changed him from a bluff-bearty sailor, into a drunken, quarrelsome loafer. He was a man of powerful frame, standing six feet two inches in his stocking feet, and was given a wide berth by all his quondam friends and shipmates, especially when, as was most generally the case, he was under the influence of bad liquor. The two captains had been old friends, and had weathered many a gale together, but now seldom spoke. That morning Captain Dick had met the pleasure party and offered his boat and services, but his habits were well known, and his blood-shot eyes bore proof, only too plainly, of the last night's potations, which the many morning drams had failed to rectify. When ten minutes later the party engaged old Enoch, and one of the boys flippantly remarked, "No Scotch verdict or bad whiskey for us," Captain Dick turned away with an angry oath and muttered that he would take his revenge later.

After the boat was tied up and Enoch and his son were leaving the wharf, preceded by his party, Captain Dick strode over, planted himself directly in front of the old man, and calling him a vile name, added: "Don't you know I always want to kill snakes and sneaks, whenever I

meet them." Captain Enoch's eyes flashed—for he himself had been a famous fighter in his day, and no man had ever doubted his courage—but he answered quietly, "Tut, tut, Captain Dick, we're too old friends to quarrel about nothing, and anyway you know my fighting days are over." "Yes, damn you, didn't I say you were a sneaking old hypocrite, and only fit to sail a lot of dudes and school girls?" "Well, I'm going to slap that grizzled old face of yours, and then perhaps you'll get up spunk enough to strike back, so I can have an excuse to throw you overboard." Cries of "shame, shame," were heard from the loungers near, for everyone loved Captain Enoch—and were beginning to hate Captain Dick—and two of the bright college boys that composed the late sailing party hastened back to do what they could to prevent the threat from being put into execution.

Suddenly a sort of purring sound was heard behind them, as "Scat's" long body pushed them aside, and in his slow, hesitating, almost girl-like voice, he said: "Captain Dick, don't



THE APPARITION.

you strike my father." Captain Dick stared in stupid amazement. "Why, you young fool, clear out of my way. I've half a mind to double you up and drop you overboard, before I do the old man; get out of my way," he thundered.

The pupils of "Scat's" eyes narrowed, as do those of his feline prototype when cornered by some big dog, but he stood still, seemingly uncornered and looking as ungainly and awkward as if at a school examination. The captain started towards him, with his arm raised and his powerful fist clenched, and old Enoch hastily grabbed a club that lay on the wharf. But "Scat" said softly: "Never mind, Pap—just you watch me." Stepping rapidly backward, as the captain continued to advance, he deftly calculated the distance, and as quick as lightning threw a hand-spring. Instead of landing on his feet, he shot out those immense hob-nailed shoes with fearful force, landing them both full in the captain's face, cutting it to the bone in a dozen places. Captain Dick dropped as if hit by a cannon ball, without even a groan.

A week later, when he slowly dragged himself from his bed, and got the first view of his swollen eyes, his broken nose, and his generally cut up and distorted features, he muttered, "What a whale of a squall must have struck us." Then opened his cabin door, walked out, and the good people of the village saw him no more.

They Worked the Fraternity.

The Grand Regent of the Royal Arcanum, of the District of Columbia, tells a story on himself, how after patiently urging, persuading and nagging, he managed to get a fellow acquaintance to join his order. This new member, says Mr. Smith—after joining was at first delinquent in paying his dues, and the great mogul of the fraternity had much trouble in getting him to pay up. After a time, much to his surprise, Mr. Smith sent his money in promptly on the day it was due; then he sent in his money two months in advance. A short time after, Mrs. Smith came into the Grand Regent's place of business and said, "Won't you please come around to see Mr. Smith, he is very ill." Of course the kind-hearted Regent went. He found Smith very ill, indeed, so sick that the physician had told him his time on earth was limited, and Smith took occasion to thank the Regent for getting him to join the order so that he might not pass away leaving his family unprotected. Mr. Smith died. His widow then beseeched the Regent to try to get her some work to do so that she might support her family. The Grand Regent was again obliging, and by hard work and an unlimited amount of red tape, got her through the civil service examination and she obtained a position in one of the Government Departments. Just before receiving her notice to go to work (about six months after her husband's demise) she appeared again at the Grand Regent's office and said: "I want to thank you for what you have done for me. I have just received my appointment, but I don't think I will take the place; I have something better. I want to ask one more favor, won't you please recommend this party's admission to your order?"

"Well, now, Mrs. Smith," said the Regent, "that is something I can't do without knowing the applicant."

"Oh, he is all right, I can assure you," she replied, "he's my husband."

There is one pawnshop in Paris operated by the government, where the average number of watches pawned a day is one thousand, and where on an average one thousand wedding rings are pawned each week.

At Rajputna, India, is one of the largest artificial lakes or reservoirs in the world. This reservoir, covering an area of 21 square miles, known as the Great Tank of Dhebar, is used for irrigating purposes.

DEATH IN A SNOW STORM.

An Interesting Account of a Winter Spent in the Wilds of Idaho.

Eastern people, said the old miner, as he deftly caught a live coal from the wood fire, around which we had gathered after our day's hunt in the Maine woods, and thrust it in the bowl of his pipe, have but little idea of the heavy snow falls of the Rockies and the Sierras, or what damage is often caused from the accumulated weight.

I remember well, he added, hearing my father tell how in York State back in the thirties, that the fall was once so great that the men were compelled to organize relief parties to dig away the big drifts from many of the houses, and that when driving along the streets one could almost look, from the level, into the second story window. But as I passed the first twenty years of my life in that town and witnessed nothing more remarkable than drifts over the top rails of fences and the temporary blocking of the scarcely-traveled back roads, I conclude those stories must have gained somewhat from the lapse of years.

He smoked rapidly and quietly for a moment, perhaps to gather his thoughts a little and resumed, "Why the fall was so excessive and continuous once in Idaho Territory upon the steep roof of our mill, that the large timber of 12x14 below which the engine had been built, was bent almost to breaking. We feared our extra weight would surely break it, but fortunately the weather changed, the warm south wind blew up the canyon and the snow below the eaves of the building settled so that we could dig under the huge mass and by night had caused a miniature snow slide and relieved the strain. I believe, however, the timber never regained its normal position. But in the mining town in the Sierras where I wintered in the early sixties, our first snow fell during October and in the morning lay four feet on the level. The storm lasted about forty-eight hours and we then had beautiful weather for several weeks. When the snow had partially melted, the frame of a ten-horse wagon, from which the wagon box had been removed, was found to be crushed to splinters, even the spokes of the wheels being torn and twisted out of all recognition. From the last of November until May, severe storms were of very frequent occurrence until, by actual measurement, the snow lay nearly thirty feet on the level. To travel any distance whatever was of course impossible, without snow shoes, and every man, woman and child became more or less of an expert. We used the Norwegian shoe exclusively, for with them the sport is fast and furious. Eleven feet long and about four inches broad, with a leather band about one-third from the toe by which the foot is firmly held by its forward pressure, the toe of the shoe gracefully turned upward, we learned to brag of them and cherish them, as the rider does his horse, as well we might, for without them we were helpless. The bottom of the shoe is made as smooth as glass and covered after each trip with a mixture of tallow and beeswax. A stout hickory pole, chosen with great care, about six feet long and with a knob on the end, is the guiding rudder, and the expert soon learns to pass near, and often between, objects where the slightest miscalculation would mean death. As the speed, down any steep mountain side, often exceeds a mile a minute, the modern cyclist or auto is not in it.

Of course in these deep snows the one story cabin of the miner would soon be buried, but care is always taken to shovel away as far as possible the accumulations that come with the earlier storms. When there are piles everywhere and shovelling becomes useless, the snow is permitted to lie where it falls and ingress and egress to the cabin is made by way of the chimney. No fires for warmth are needed, as not a breath of air can enter the cabin and none are made except such as can be kept in the large camp kettles, hung in the fire place on a crane. The chimney is kept free from snow by means of a wooden roof fitting over its top, and above it, and it is absolutely essential that between it and the roof the snow must be kept cleared away. Steps are arranged in the chimney for easy climbing and when the miner enters his cabin he stands his shoes in the snow bank a short way from the chimney, as otherwise his home could not readily be found.

Once more he paused, refilled and lighted his pipe and said as if to himself. And it all happened over forty years ago. The two Carlton brothers, veterans of the Civil War from Maine, where they claimed to have some snow storms of their own, lived in a cabin some little distance from the main street. The huge banks of snow had long since covered it and, like many others, for several weeks they had crawled in and out of it through their chimneys. This was their first winter in these mountains and they had been often warned to keep the place below the chimney clear from snow, lest the top be covered some night and they be smothered. But they had laughed good naturedly and said they were old backwoodsmen and were not afraid. After a storm of unusual severity which had lasted several days the question was asked in the loafing room of the hotel (a big three story building where a half hundred miners made their home), if any one had seen or heard of Alf Carlton, his brother Jim having snow-shoed to an adjoining town the week before. No one had, and the former spokesman added, "Well, you know he's a tenderfoot and isn't any too careful about keeping the chimney open, as he should be."

A few minutes later the speaker rose and moving to the window (we entered and departed from the second story) said, "I reckon my boy and I will go over to his cabin. If we need any help I'll send the boy back."

About ten minutes later the boy glided up to the window, opened it and called out, "Pap says all of you come over quick, bring lots of snow shovels and a couple of blankets. Let some of the women get one of the bed rooms warm and make some hot soup and coffee." It don't take much time for us old fellows whose lives are full of tragedies and startling episodes, to get ready for almost any kind of contingency; and before the boy had stopped talking, more than two dozen strong and willing men and several of the other sex, not always the weaker sex in a mining camp, were gliding over the intervening half mile. It was a beautiful morning after the storm and in the light, crisp air of that great altitude every object stood out as clear and distinct as if all nature rejoiced, and no thought of death was possible. The green branches of the many pines were heavily weighted with the lately fallen snow, and the level expanse of Meadow Lake with its white covering glistened in the bright sunlight like an immense mirror.

Not a word was spoken nor a sound heard in the still air, except the swish of our snow shoes, as we glided rapidly toward Carlton's cabin. This was built, as I have said, a little distance from the more thickly settled part of the town (although now very many of the smaller cabins were buried out of sight and upon our arrival, nothing could be seen to distinguish its position, except a huge mound of snow and the ends of two snow shoes; presumably where the chimney was. Two dozen willing hands were soon hard at work, clearing away the huge drifts, and as soon as the chimney was uncovered we found, as we feared and expected, that the space around it had been permitted to lie and harden. It was but too plain that what had fallen during this previous storm had rapidly filled the small space below the chimney cap, and the cabin been hermetically sealed. As soon as the opening was made, a couple of us climbed down. Poor Carlton stood, leaning against the bricks of the chimney; fully clothed, even to his blue army overcoat, and the air was thick with a close, foul odor. There were no matches in the cabin or upon his person. He had evidently slept long and soundly and realized from his sensations when he awoke and became partially conscious that he was being smothered. That he had become bewildered and had wandered aimlessly around the cabin was evident by the articles strewn upon the floor, and when he finally found the chimney, had been too weak to make the ascent and had gradually fallen into his last sleep.

We judged he had been dead for forty-eight hours or more, and as the storm was raging so fiercely at that time, it is by no means certain that he could have been rescued, had his condition been known.

The body was wrapped in blankets and tenderly carried to the hotel, and prepared at once for burial. The grave was dug near an old pine tree through twenty-four feet of snow, and steps had to be cut to lead down to the ground. There was no minister in the camp, but one of the women brought out a prayer book and the burial service was read and probably each one of us sent up some sort of a prayer, that he might make a happy landing on the other shore.

Over a hundred men and women on snow shoes accompanied the body from the hotel to the grave, the wind singing a soft requiem as we laid the body away in that great white sepulcher and commented upon the singular fatality that had carried him safely through years of bloody strife, to at last meet his death in that strange manner 8,500 feet above his home of early days on the rock-bound shores of the Atlantic.

Briefs from Everywhere.

No intoxicants were allowed Russian prisoners in Japan.

A carved war god supposed to be over a thousand years old has been found in a cave in Colorado.

One ounce of radium contains power enough, if it could be utilized, to lift ten thousand tons one mile high.

The Arabs claim that Eve's grave is in a cemetery at Jeddah which was closed for interments over a thousand years ago.

The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad is employing Navajo Indians as section hands, finding them better workmen than South Europe laborers.

The herring is one of the most migratory of fish. They are only caught as a rule during the spawning season. Where they go to after that is not known.

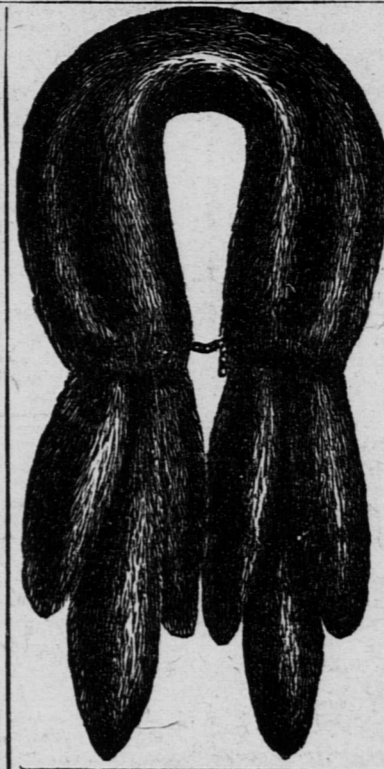
The new postage stamps which Japan is printing for Korea show a chrysanthemum, emblem of Japan, a plum blossom, emblem of Korea, and two pigeons, symbolic of the postal service.

In 1718 a French scholar named Henzoin published a work about giants, beginning with Adam, who he asserted was 123 feet 9 inches tall, Eve being only five feet short.

The railway scrap heap of the country last year reached the value of \$1,250,000. This was the value of picked-up coupling pins, waste paper, old nails, bolts and the like.

The dress of Persian women on the street is so uniform that a man cannot recognize his own wife, mother or daughter and to lift the veil of a woman on the street in Persia is a capital offense.

The English cottagers are the most flower-loving people in the world. Many of their flowers are descended from the gardens of the monasteries disestablished by Henry VIII. The cottages themselves, whether they are owned or rented, descend from generation to generation and are in the true sense homes.



New Walk For Women.

From London comes startling reports of a new figure and a new pose which have been called into existence by the winter fashions. Women who have for the last year been lightly tripping in the short "trottoir" skirt have found that they must adapt their style of walking to the new order of things. A slow, languorous movement of the limbs is therefore cultivated, as being more conducive to grace when wearing the long "redingote" coat and the newly introduced princess styles.

The new walk is just a little suggestive of the "Gibson girl," but in a modified form. The figure is held upright at the shoulders, with the slightest forward bend at the waist, the head is erect, the chin in and the legs swing from the hips. The correct poise is not attained all at once—according to the London Express—and at the physical culture schools, where society is now graduating in the art of how to walk in a "redingote," some very drastic orders are given. The practice of sleeping on the back or one side is fatal to the new poise. If the woman of fashion would look tall and stately she must sleep face downward, with a pillow tightly wedged under her chin in order to avoid suffocation.

Climate in the Philippines.

Major General Leonard Wood in a report to the War Department says that in his opinion there is no subject upon which more nonsense has been written than that of the bad effects of the Philippine climate on the health of officers and soldiers.

Returns from California show that the value of the orange crop shipped out of that State last season was \$23,925,000. Of this sum the growers received \$14,500,000 and the railroad and refrigerator lines \$9,425,000.

The average number of hairs which grow on the head of a red-haired man is a little over 20,000 hairs. Dark hair is three times as fine and the average crop is about 105,000, while a fair-haired man or woman averages from 150 to 175 thousand hairs.

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BEAUTIFYING RURAL HOMES.

GUY ELLIOTT MITCHELL.

The Englishman lives in a house which in all probability his father and his forefathers have lived in for a dozen generations. Even where the house is not owned by the resident, the preferential right descends from father to son to rent and occupy it. It is a true home.

Americans are strongly imbued with the idea of owning homes, houses with accompanying plots of land; but as a rule Americans are all too careless, at the same time, about creating a bit of scenery or making the home such an attractive abode as will cause the traveler to pause a moment and exclaim: "What a pretty little place!"

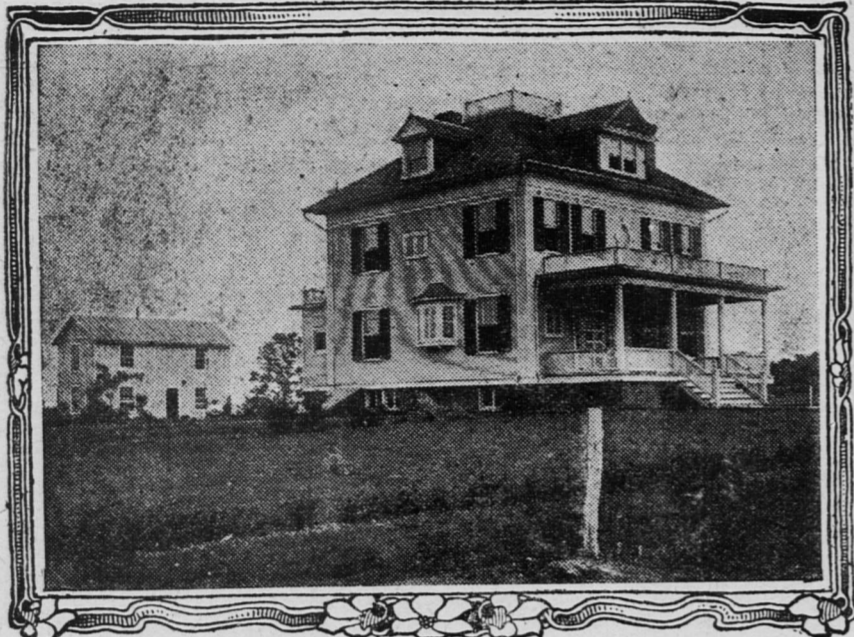
In the first instance where his English cousin, or the English landlord erects a stone house, at an advanced cost doubtless, but more than evened up in a few years by repainting and repairing, the American throws together

skirts and they built a barn and moved into it and lived there the first year, while they were building their house.

They at once planted a garden which seemed to them like a real farm after their tiny back yard, and the first year they raised all the vegetables they could eat, besides over fifty chickens.

And since then they have gone on beautifying and embellishing this place, until it is now a lovely country residence, twenty per cent. higher in value than it would have been if, five years ago they had made it a mere habitation.

In the first place they employed an architect and built a good house, one which, with ordinary repairs, will stand in good shape fifty years hence. They painted it well. Many long winter evenings of the first year, while they lived in the barn, were



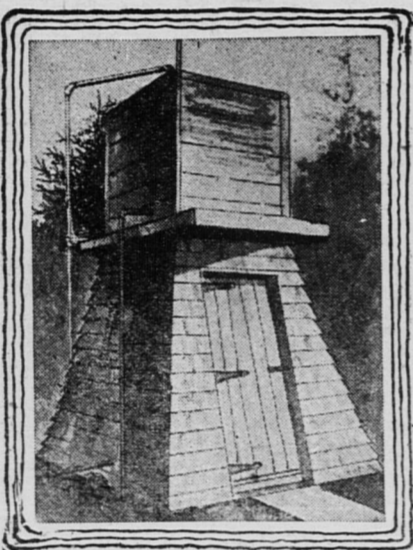
THE HOME THEY MADE AND THE BARN IN WHICH THEY DWELT WHILE BUILDING IT.

er a frame dwelling, usually of cheap, second-growth timber. In twenty years the English home is covered with ivy and has the appearance of substantiality and solidity, as though it had always been there and intended remaining. If you mention "twenty years hence" to the American, he will shrug his shoulders and smile and tell you he expects to be somewhere else in twenty years, if he has not bettered his condition and gotten out of it in half that time. But twenty years pass more quickly than is expected, and what does the place look like then? It has had perhaps three coats of paint. The second set of shingles is curling up and needs replacing and the house itself is worth one-half of its value when new.

Yet it must be agreed that every man should build a house with the idea of making it his permanent home, adding to it as his needs grow, but continually improving it and beautifying it. If for no other cause than increasing its selling value, he should build well and improve. And this applies to the surrounding grounds, the outbuildings, etc., fully as much as the home proper.

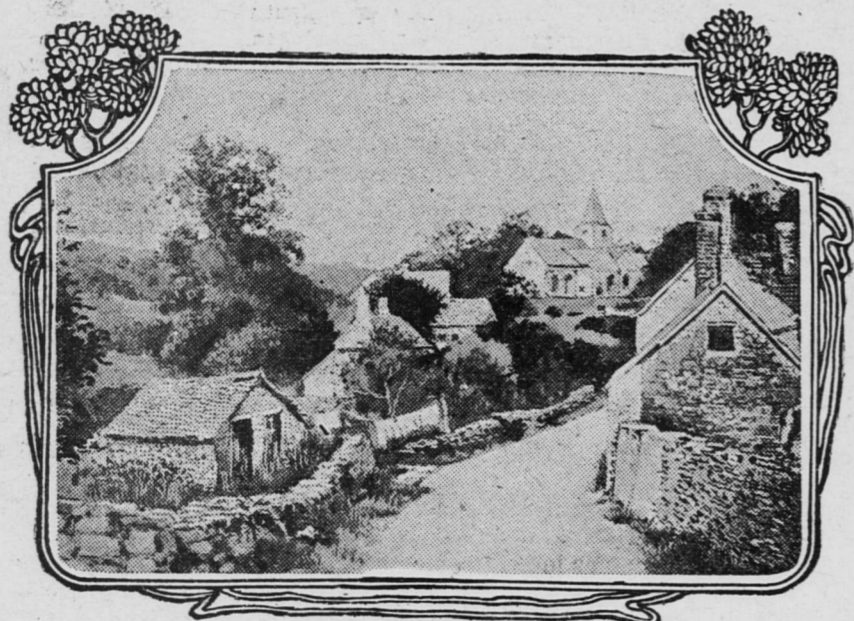
"What is home without a mother?" and a good wife and children? What is home, I would add, even with these blessings, unless it is a real home, a comfortable and a beautiful one? Ah, there is a difference, and such a wide difference, between an abode or a mere dwelling place and a home.

Trying to treat this matter from a practical standpoint, the Department of Agriculture recently issued an illustrated bulletin on beautifying back yards. This applied to city and suburban homes, but the idea is the same everywhere.



A TYPICAL WATER TANK. It Surmounts a Convenient Cooling House.

the country. Yet it is a strikingly handsome place. The proof of this is that while it was the first dwelling to be erected in that particular section, other houses which have gone up since have largely copied its style, and it is now surrounded by a dozen



OLD ENGLISH SUBURBAN STREET AND STONE HOUSES.

And this calls to mind a practical illustration of what a good thing it is, what a splendid thing, to start in growing something in your back yard, if you have nothing bigger. For I have in mind two people, a young man and his wife, who started their married life in a rented city house with a back yard 18 feet wide and containing about one-fortieth of an acre. They had lived in the city all their lives and knew nothing of the wonders of plant and animal production. But they commenced at once to use their ground. They planted radishes and lettuce and some flowers and trained tomatoes against the fence, and they set a hen. Their failures and interesting experiences during the two years they lived thus would fill a volume. But the great result was that before the end of the first year, they who had never lived outside their four walls, felt terribly confined. They longed to get out and have enough land to grow more things, to make a genuine garden and to nurture and rear and reap the things which they ate. And so they moved into the country, hardly the real country yet; but they bought half an acre just beyond the city out-

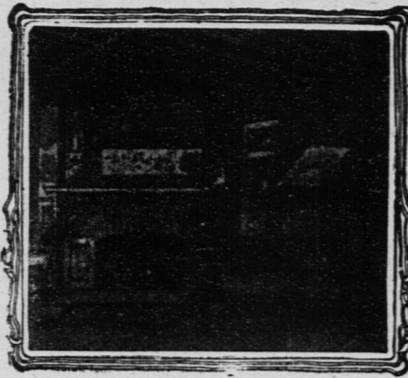
handsome and well-built homes. The care and attention given to this place may in itself have brought good neighbors.

A good lawn was made, shade and fruit trees were immediately set out and sedulously cared for, the man has become an expert gardener, the chicken business has become an important adjunct, furnishing not only an ample meat supply, but a considerable additional income from eggs, broilers and capons. The fruit trees are beginning to bear and the berry bushes have long since yielded fresh fruit for the table and jellies and jams for winter. The place is constantly improving and being improved.

The interior of the house was well finished to commence with. Room after room has since been furnished and beautified as means admitted.

For making this move, for adopting this change in their modes of life, this couple are better people; they are better citizens, they are broader, they know more, they are happier and they are richer in two senses. They make more money and they save more. They buy less of canned vegetables and meats and they have more to spend in improving their place and

adding to its beauty and desirability. They have lately put up a substantial light iron fence, which, kept well painted, will last unto the third and fourth generation.



A COSY FIRE-PLACE CORNER.

"Ah," said the man, "if we had only had the advantages when we were young which our children have here, there would have been a lot more in life for us."

And so it is everywhere. It matters little, if you live in a brown stone front with the brick pavement directly under your window, whether you have a plain or a carved window sill, but it does matter whether your front or back yard is well kept and well fenced and is prettily decorated with plants and vines, and whether, if you have more ground, it is a poor, unattractive plot, or instead is a thing of beauty and a joy, not only to you but to all who see it.

How many men you run across who have been "awfully busy" but are going to "fix up" their places. They seldom get fixed. Before they get fixed up with the little things a home should have, they need fixing in earnest—they are old places.

If as a people we could become educated to the idea of greater permanency in our mode of living, of building and improving for our future years, or doing something with the idea in mind that we would not have to re-do it in ten or fifteen years hence, the average American home would have a far more substantial, comfortable and attractive appearance.

Balanced Rations for Man and Beast.

Two Farmers' Bulletins of the Department of agriculture, widely dissimilar in contents, yet treating of subjects which have a closely-connected relationship are the Feeding of Farm Animals and the Principles of Bread Making, and both of them have proven so popular that their reprinting has been required several times.

The feeding of the animals on the farm is a matter which every farmer is studying more or less closely, the more successful ones the most closely, since it is a matter of constant experiment and inquiry to determine just what is the best ration for work, meat and dairy animals. While each man's experience must be to a great extent his guide, there are certain laws, the results of wide experiments, which afford much aid to the intelligent feeder and these are summarized in the bulletin mentioned—Farmers' Bulletin 22. What is known as a balanced ration is always the thing to be attained. Food is divided into two general classes; fat and heat producing,

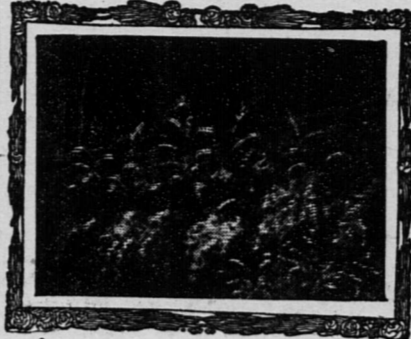
wheat or rye bread does. The wheat berry in itself comes very near being a balanced ration. If it is robbed of its gluten, which lies next to the skin, it is no longer a complete food. Potatoes are extremely one-sided and should be eaten in connection with some nitrogenous food, such as lean meat or beans, which, however, if eaten alone would afford the system too much nitrogen. This bulletin, which is written by a woman, also discusses the practical side of bread making and can probably be read with benefit by any housewife.

Items of Interest.

Oscar Hunt of the Carlisle football team is a millionaire Indian.

Old, battered, second-hand silk hats are in good demand among comedians—also among the colored fraternity.

A cubic foot of earth weighs on an



PLANTS BELOW THE SILL. average five and a half times as much as a cubic foot of water.

It costs as much to fire a 16-inch cannon as it does to pay a private soldier his wages for five years.

The ruins of a prehistoric fortified British village have been unearthed near Carshalton, England.

The fly is seven times stronger than a horse, weight for weight. It can lift twenty times its own weight.

The canning of blue berries is an important industry in Vermont. One factory last season canned 300,000 gallons of the berry.

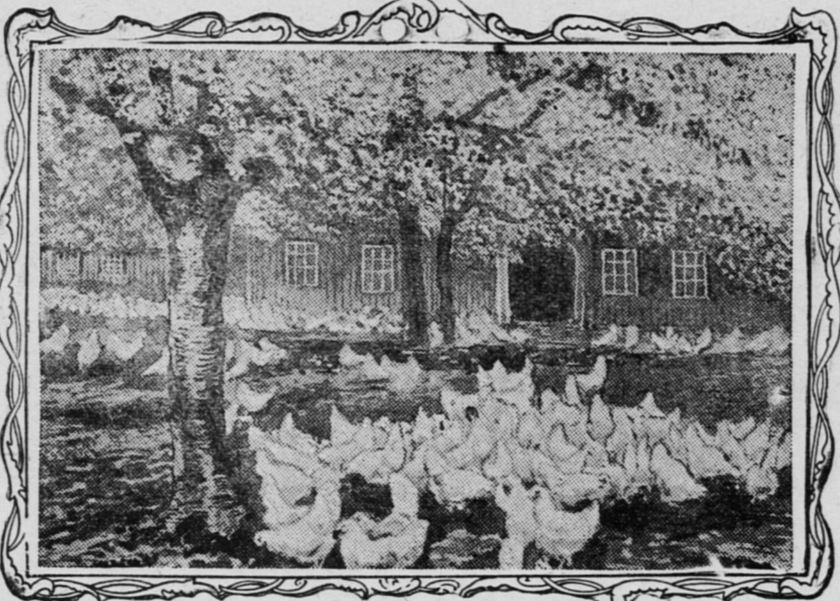
Though there are many women colonels the only woman admiral is the Queen of Greece. She is an honorary admiral in the Russian navy.

A cubic mile of earth weighs 25,649,300 tons and the volume of the earth is 259,880,000,000 cubic miles. Question in mental arithmetic: How much does the earth weigh?

Professor William T. Hornaday, the zoologist, is seeking to have the general government establish a great buffalo park in the west that the animal may not become extinct.

There are only three million Cosacks in Russia. The number of peasants is about one hundred million, there are 14,000,000 "lower city dwellers" and 8,000,000 nomads and semi-barbarians.

Dietary experts of the Department of Agriculture estimate that a man



ONE OF THE DELIGHTS OF THE RURAL HOME.

known as carbohydrates, and muscle and bone producing, known as nitrogenous, and these two foods should be supplied the animal in the proper proportion. If there is a preponderance of either, the ration is unbalanced.

Both of these bulletins can be obtained free through members of congress or senators, or by writing to the Secretary of Agriculture at Washington.

Corn, for instance, is a food rich in carbohydrates and should be "balanced" by a portion of some nitrogenous food such as barley, bran, cowpeas or others of the legumes. A perusal of this bulletin will give the reader a very clear understanding of the value of food for animals.

Food Value of Bread.

The second bulletin on Bread Making, Farmer's Bulletin 112, also goes into the question of what is a balanced ration, but for human food. As corn and corn fodder is a fat-producing food for animals, so corn bread is a one-sided diet for man and while it produces fat and energy or fuel for the body does not tend to give him the same capacity for endurance that

doing hard muscular work should have daily food with a fuel value of 4,350 calories while a man taking little exercise needs only 2,450.

Switzerland is the oldest as well as one of the smallest republics in the world. The cantons of Uri, Schwyz and Unterwalden formed a defensive league in 1291, and this was the beginning of the Swiss Confederacy.

The American harvest of broom-corn this year will furnish material for 42,000,000 brooms worth, approximately, \$15,000,000. With 4,000 brooms to a car, 10,000 freight cars will be required to transport the broom output.

The star nearest to the earth is Alpha Centauri, estimated to be 25,000,000,000,000 miles away or 275,000 times farther distant from the earth than the sun. Needless to say these figures are in what are known as "round numbers."



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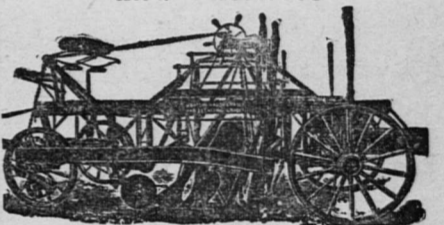
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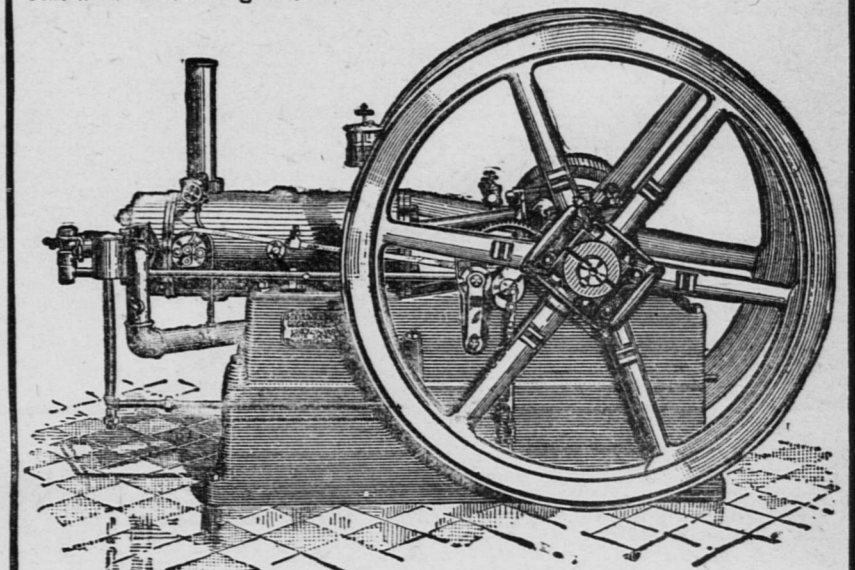
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